# The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 5. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1894. NO. 51


## PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 9th, 1893, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.50 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 6.32, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 6.32 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 6.32 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:05 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:37; Birmingham, 6.42, Spruce Creek, 6:53; Petersburg, 7:06; Huntingdon, 7:20; Mapleton, 7:35; Mount Union, 7:41; Harrisburg, 10:20 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 12:25 p. m., Mount Union 6:09 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:28; Altoona, 7:40 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:30 p. m.

Main Line Express arrives leaves Pittsburg at 8.00 A. M., Altoona 11.50 A. M., Huntingdon 12:48. P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M., Philadelphia 6.50 P. M.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 9:05 a. m., daily, Altoona, 12:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 1:45 p. m., Mount Harrisburg, 4:15, and arrives at Philadelphia at 7:16 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

## EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

| NORTH. Mail, No. 5. | NORTH. Mixed, No. 3. | NORTH. Mixed, No. 1. | STATIONS. | SOUTH. Mail, No. 2. | SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4. | SOUTH. Mail, No. 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p. m. | a. m | a m. | | a. m. | p. m. | p. m |
| 1 10 | 9 16 | | Robertsdale | 11 45 | 4 04 | 6 12 |
| 1 20 | 9 26 | | Cook's | 11 33 | 3 54 | 5 59 |
| 1 33 | 9 39 | | Cole's | 11 20 | 3 41 | 5 47 |
| 1 59 | 10 09 | | Saltillo | 10 50 | 3 11 | 5 07 |
| 2 06 | 10 16 | | Three Springs | 10 42 | 3 04 | 5 00 |
| 2 18 | 10 29 | | *Beersville | 10 19 | 2 52 | 6 42 |
| | | 746 | Rockhill | | | 4 48 |
| 2 30 | 10 42 | | Rockhill | 9 58 | 2 40 | 4 36 |
| 2 55 | 10 58 | 8 02 | Shirley | 9 42 | 2 25 | 4 20 |
| 3 02 | 11 06 | 8 10 | *Augh. Mills | 9 34 | 2 18 | 4 13 |
| 3 16 | 11 20 | 8 25 | Mount Union | 9 20 | 2 05 | 4 00 |

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.29, P. M., Cook's, 4.39, Cole's, 4.52, Saltillo, 5.17, Three Springs, 5.24, Beersville, 5.36, Rockhill, 5.48,

## SHADE GAP BRANCH.

| WEST. No. 12 | WEST. No. 10 | STATIONS. | EAST No. 9 | EAST No. 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| p. m. | a. m. | | a. m. | p. m. |
| 6 36 | 9 41 | L Rockhill A | 7 50 | 4 50 |
| 6 29 | 9 34 | *Blacklog | 7 57 | 4 57 |
| 6 21 | 9 26 | *Cedar Rock | 8 05 | 5 05 |
| 6 17 | 9 22 | *Locke Vall'y | 8 09 | 5 09 |
| 6 11 | 9 16 | *Shade Gap | 8 15 | 5 15 |
| 5 59 | 8 59 | Stair | 8 27 | 5 27 |
| 5 50 | 8 50 | A Goshorn L | 8 36 | 5 36 |

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.


PATENTS

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## Central Pa. M. E. Conference.

The 26th annual session of the Central Pennsylvania conference convened in the Fifth street M. E. church, Harrisburg, last Wednesday morning, Bishop John F. Hurst presiding. The bishop read the 55th chapter of Isaiah and all joined in singing

"And are we yet alive
And see each other's face."

The secretary of the last conference was asked to call the roll and the responses indicate the presence of over two hundred members.

Rev. D. S. Monroe, D. D., was elected secretary.

Dr. Monroe named as his assistants Revs, T. S. Wilcox, W. A. Carns and J. F. Anderson.

Rev. O. G. Hicks was elected statistical secretary, and chose as his assistants Revs. J. B. Stein, Emery Weeks, James V. Margart. E. H. Wallace and Nelson E. Cleaver.

Rev. M. P. Croswaite was elected treasurer and named Revs. John Horning, M. C. Piper, Owen Hicks, E. W. Wonner and William Brill to assist him.

The organization having been completed, the bishop addressed the conference in a felicitous speech, congratulating the conference on the very evident prosperity of the church within their bounds.

The committee on complimentary resolutions presented a partial report welcoming Bishop Hurst as the presiding officer of this session, after an absence of twelve years, and pledging the sympathy and co-operation of all in the great work of advancing the American university at Washington.

Dr. Eaton, of the New York Book Concern, was introduced to the conference and captured his hearers at the outset by announcing that he held in his hand a draft for $1,660 as the share of the profits due to this conference for distribution among the worn-out preachers.

The next item of business was the examination of ministerial character. The name of Dr. Hamlin was called and nothing found against him he represented the work of the Altoona district.

The preachers of the district all passed the character examination successfully and reported their collections hopefully.

Rev. W. W. Evans, of the Harrisburg district, read a very interesting report of the work in this district. Touching reference was made to the deaths of Rev. J. H. C. Clark and Mrs. Rev. James Curns. Besides these 146 of the laity have deceased. Besides the numerous statistics given, covering the cost of building and improving churches and parsonages, he recorded the conversion of 2,000 souls and 1,600 added to the church. There are fifty-five Epworth League chapters, with a membership of 4,100 Dr. Evans urged the necessity of increased financial support to Dickinson college. The preachers of this district all passed under review as to character and came out with nothing against them."

Rev. J. Max Lantz, of the Juniata district represented his work in a very well written report. New churches were built and dedicated at Reedsville, Port Royal and Adamsburg. Repairs aggregating a cost of $601. There were conversions during the year to the number of 3,169, over 2000 of which have joined the church as probationers. Eighty-nine Epworth league chapters, with a membership of 4,402, are reported on this district. The preachers of this district also came out with "nothing against them."

Rev. M. K. Foster, of the Williamsport district, represented his work. New churches were dedicated at High street, Williamsport, Hughesville, Nesbit and East Main street, Lock Haven. Record was made of gratifying results in repairs and debt paying. Conversions number 2,500, with a list of 2,200 probationers. Complimentary reference was made to the seminary at Williamsport and its moral, mental and spiritual tone commended. Like the other preachers the members of this district passed with "nothing against them."

Some visiting brethren were introduced to the conference, the announcements were made and the session adjourned with the doxology and benediction pronounced by the bishop.

At 2 o'clock P. M., the anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society was held, presided over by Rev. B. F. Dimmick, of Harrisburg. Mrs. Rev. McK. Reilly, of Baltimore, gave a practical Bible reading. Miss Rose Bowen, M. D., a returned missionary from Africa, was the first speaker. She spoke especially of the needs of the women of that land. The address abounded with striking illustrations of the work this society is doing in bettering the degraded condition of the women of this heathen land. The conference secretary, Miss Ada Hartzell, read her report. Mrs. Riley delivered a short address urging the women to greater devotion to this good work.

The evening service was a great Epworth League meeting, Rev. B. C. Connor, president. "Why I Am a Methodist" was the subject of a very forceful address by Rev. William Nash Broadbeck, D. D., of Brookline, Mass.

THURSDAY SESSIONS.

The minutes having been found to be correct, the secretary called the names of thsse who were absent at yesterday's session, and the list of ministers present was shown to be greatly increased.

Mrs. General Clinton B. Fiske, president of the Woman's Home Missionary society, was introduced to the conference.

Dr. Colville, of Binghamton, N. Y., was also introduced.

Rev. E. H. Yocum, D. D., appointed to take the place of Rev. John Donahue, deceased, was called and read an encouraging report of the work in the Danville district.

The report of the Williamsport Dickinson seminary was read by the president, Rev. E. J. Gray, D. D. A very excellent revival of religion was experienced, and despite the stringency of the times, the list of students is larger than formerly, the roll now numbering two hundred and seventy-five. The doctor urged the necessity of larger capacity for music students, as the list is beyond the ability of the school to accomodate. A like remark was made concerning the art department. The report was referred to the committee on Williamsport Dickinson seminary.

Dr. George E. Reed, president of Dickinson college, was introduced and briefly addressed the conference in the interest of that institution. The attendance is now larger than ever before. there being now an enrollment of three hundred and seventy-two. Some losses financially have somewhat crippled the trustees in their desire to carry out their plans of endowment for a proper equipment. He urged the preachers to put their hands upon young men of pluck, and grit and brains and send them to the college for training.

Bishop Hurst reinforced Dr. Reed by urging the preachers to send students. He related how he had been directed to the college by Rev. Robert Pattison, the father of our distinguished governor.

Dr. J. W. Hamilton, one of the secretaries of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education society, was introduced and briefly addressed the conference.

Before the hour for the afternoon anniversary arrived a driving rain had set in, but it did not dampen the ardor of the sisters, for the church was well filled and a very delightful service was held in the interests of the Women's Home Missionary society.

Mrs. George E. Reed, of Carlisle, presided with grace and dignity.

The conference secretary, Mrs. T. M. Tompkinson, of New Cumberland, being detained by sickness, presented her report by proxy, Mrs. Black doing the honorable in the reading thereof. The following figures indicate to some extent the results of the efforts to gather funds for this work: Altoona district, $100.51; Danville district, $215; Harrisburg district, $800; Juniata district, $53; Williamsport district, $700, total, $1,868.

Mrs. Clinton B. Fiske was the speaker of the afternoon and in a very pleasant manner set forth the needs of the cause for a better support, and urged as a reason for this increased interest the good the society is doing. This work embraces the care given to the foreigners who come to us. Then there is the school for the training of nurses and deaconesses. These deaconesses are doing a great good. A report from a few of them in one district of Washington reveals that over 1,900 visits had been made to relieve the distressed.

The conference prayermeeting was held from 4 to 4.30 P. M.

The anniversary at 7.30 o'clock was in the interests of the Freedmen's aid society, when Rev. W. M. Frysinger, of Carlisle, delivered a very eloquent plea in behalf of the freedmen.

Dr. J. W. Hamilton also spoke at length in his characteristic way, setting forth the needs and aims of the society.

FRIDAY SESSION.

Some items of a miscellaneous character were disposed of and the class of the third year was passed, the members all having completed the course of study prescribed.

Following are the names of the class: Revs. George W. Faus, Samuel Fox, Robert M. Snyder, Samuel Blair, William P. Eveland, Elmer E. Harter, Ralph W. Illingworth.

The class, who are candidates for ordination as elders, were next called and having completed the four years course of study all the members thereof were elected to be ordained. The class is composed of the following members: Revs. J. W. Glever, Henry Treverton, Edward L. Eslinger, J. H. Dieble, W. H. Shaeffer, Frank W. Leidy. Alfred L. Miller, George L. Comp.

The class on probation for the second year was called and those being found worthy were admitted into full membership. The following compose this class: Revs. H. K. Ash, Hugh Strain, Joseph H. Price, F. W. Curry, John H. Daugherty, Augustus S. Fasic, Charles H. Campbell, George M. Frownfelter, Nelson E. Clever, Morris E. Swartz, Charles Mc. Barnitz, Almon W. [illegible]

The bishop addressed the class in a brief and practical way upon the duties and responsibility of the preacher of the twentieth century.

The preacher of the twentieth century must be pre-eminently a man of the Bible. The origin of infidelity, he said, was not to be traced to Germany, as is often attempted, but its origin is to be found in the Deists of England. England communicated the germ to Germany. The French infidelity which was handed over into Germany was the English deism. The preacher is to be a man who can rise and protest against all the teaching of the deism of England, setting forth as it does incorrect views of God. To be able to do this, the preacher must take his Bible as the weapon of his warfare. The bishop referred in a scholarly way to the confirmatory evidence in favor of the Bible as a correct revelation the real Word of God. The spade has been at work and wherever it has broken the soil of oriental lands it has revealed proofs of the truths of Moses.

He said it was a significant fact that the enemies of the Bible never went into Bible lands to find arguments against it. The Bible was set forth as the book of all books. No matter from what standpoint it may be viewed, it is eminently superior to all other books. Familiarity with this book is an essential qualification for the preacher of the next century. It is a treasure to be cherished above everything else.

The usual disciplinary questions were asked and being answered satisfactorily the young men were admitted and elected to the order of deacon. These questions were punctuated by some practical suggestions. Among them was this, that while we talk about Catholicity he thought we need a little urging on the line of denominationalism. As a church every denomination needs a good stiff backbone. Pulp is a poor substitute.

When they answered that they were not in debt so as to embarrass them, he said: "Is anybody else embarrassed by your indebtedness?" which created quite a little merriment. When the question was asked, "Will you wholly abstain from the use of tobacco?" a response from each member of the class was demanded separately, and when all had said in a firm voice "I will," applause greeted the answers.

Dr. Breckinbridge represented the Brooklyn hospital.

Rev. Dr. Kelly was introduced to the conference and represented the Methodist Review, the publication of which he is the able editor.

Dr. Rittenhouse, of the Methodist hospital of Philadelphia briefly addressed the conference in the interest of that institution.

The anniversary at two o'clock was in the interest of the veterans at which Rev. J. B. Hamlin delivered an address in explanation of the plan for the better care of the old preachers.

"T. M. B. Hicks, esq., of Williamsport, was the second speaker and made an earnest plea in behalf of the men who, with self-sacrificing devotion, have given themselves to the work of God.

"A very delightful reception was given at the executive mansion by Governor Pattison to the conference beginning at 3.30 o'clock. In the evening at 7.45 a very excellent programme was rendered by fifty pupils from the Indian Training Schoool at Carlisle."

*Continued on eighth page.*

# THE FAIR'S AFTERMATH.

## SWINDLES PERPETRATED BY MIDWAY FAKIRS.

**Over 25,000 Persons Fooled by the Blarney Stone — It Was a Limestone Paving Block Dug Up From a Chicago Street — $7,000,000 Spent by the Public on the Midway**

Collector of Customs Clark, at the Port of Chicago, has made an interesting report to the United States Treasury Department, one chapter of which concerns the Midway Plaisance of the World's Fair. This part of the great exposition was under the direct charge of Deputy Collector J. E. Ralph, who makes public some curious facts as to how the people were fooled by the so-called "Blarney stone," throwing out a warning about the growth of the hasheesh habit, and incidentally refers to various tricks of the foreign fakirs to draw out the money of the gullible Americans. Mr. Ralph says:

"At the opening of the Irish village, there was one essential thing lacking to make the 'Blarney Castle' a counterpart of the original structure in Ireland, and that was the 'Blarney stone.' The manager, desirous of endowing the visitors with an opportunity for becoming famous spouters, took into his confidence James Riley, a contractor, and requested that he produce a 'Blarney stone.' Mr. Riley secured the services of Charles Thompson, an employe of the village, and these two men, on a dark night in June repaired to the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Portland avenue in the city of Chicago, and there dug from the street a limestone paving block about eighteen inches by eight inches by ten inches in dimensions. They carried it to the village and placed it in a case which had been received that day in bond —Case No. 97, serial 4099—addressed to Thomas Baker, Irish Industrial Village. This case contained a model of 'The Bells of Shandon.' Invitations were issued to the representatives of the Chicago papers and to Mayor Harrison, the latter accepting the invitation to officiate at the opening of the case containing the famous 'Blarney stone.'

"On the day set aside for the ceremonies Mayor Harrison could not be present, and Customs Inspector E. W. Matlock was sent for to open the case. The inspector arrived with the invoice for Case No. 97, serial 4099, which stated that the case contained a model of the 'Bells of Shandon,' valued at $25. He opened the case and found it checked 'one stone over.' After properly labelling both model and stone, he made his return on the invoice: 'One stone over, estimated value $500.' This stone was then placed in the walls of the castle, where it remained during the balance of the Fair, and was kissed by at least 25,000 people, a fee of ten cents apiece being charged. At the close of the Fair the manager of the village desired to take the stone and exhibit it in a store in the city of Chicago, but was informed that he could not do so unless he made a consumption entry on same and paid the duty. This was done, and on November 24, 1893, I delivered, the store on a duty-paid permit. Both the inspector in charge of the village and myself remained in ignorance of the history of the 'Blarney stone' until January 23, 1894, believing up to that time that it was imported in 'Case No. 97, serial 4099.'" The invoice on which consumption entry was paid read as follows: 'One piece of stone from Blarney, County Cork, Ireland, value $500.'

"I wish to call the attention of the department to the fact that large quantities of 'hasheesh' were brought into this country by the Egyptians, at least 300 pounds being consumed and distributed on the Midway. I made a report of this to the special agents, but never heard the result of their investigations. 'Hasheesh,' which means herbs in Arabic, promises to supplant opium, and is a narcotic drug having the same effects as opium. It is made from an Indian hemp which is cultivated in Asia Minor. It is used very extensively in Asia and Turkey for the purpose of producing a particular kind of inebriety. Its value being high, only the aristocratic class enjoy it. In order to get an exact idea of the great consumption of 'hasheesh' in Egypt, it is only necessary to know that the average quantity used per month by small cafes is ten to twelve pounds, one grain being sufficient for a dose or smoke. The Egyptian Government has absolutely prohibited the introduction of 'hasheesh' in Egypt, but smugglers are so clever and expert that they succeed in introducing immense quantities of it."

In another part of the report Mr. Ralph says: "There were consumed in the German village and Old Vienna 5000 cases of imported wine and 6000 kegs of beer and 100 cases of merchandise, for all of which consumption entry was made in the city. Hence, you will see that the Midway Plaisance was a large source of revenue for the Treasury Department. Goods received and accepted as exhibits in the Midway comprised every known variety of merchandise, comprising wild and domestic animals, antiquities, rugs, jewelry, fancy embroideries, bric-a-brac, works of art in statuary and paintings. In addition to concessionaries there were 1650 foreigners who took part in the concessions, as natives, salesmen, or musicians. It has been estimated by several of the most important concessionaries that over $7,000,000 was spent by the public in the attractions of the Midway. The largest consumer of foreign goods was Robert Levy, concessionary of the Turkish village, who at the close of the Fair received over $10,000 refund for goods re-exported. The second largest was the Irish Industrial Association, of which the Countess of Aberdeen was concessionary. This village has opened a large store in the city of Chicago, and promises to be a large factor in the importation of Irish woolens, laces and jewelry. To some one connected with this village should be credited one of the greatest jokes ever perpetrated on the Customs force, if not on the public."

## BURNED AT THE STAKE.

**Youngsters Play "Indians" at Camden, N. J., With Serious Effects.**

A number of boys playing "Indians" on a lot at Broadway and Mechanics streets, Camden, N. J., tied their companion, Charles Baney, aged thirteen, to a stake and built a fire around him.

His clothes were burned from his body. The other boys became frightened and ran away. Young Baney was rescued by a colored man who heard the lad's cries and carried him to his home.

The lad suffered intense agony. Should he survive his injuries, he will probably have to have both of his hands amputated. The police are looking for the boys who tied him to the stake.

THE statistics issued by Lloyds show that within the last three months twenty-eight vessels have been abandoned in the Atlantic. Nineteen of them carried cargoes of timber and must be dangerous derelicts.

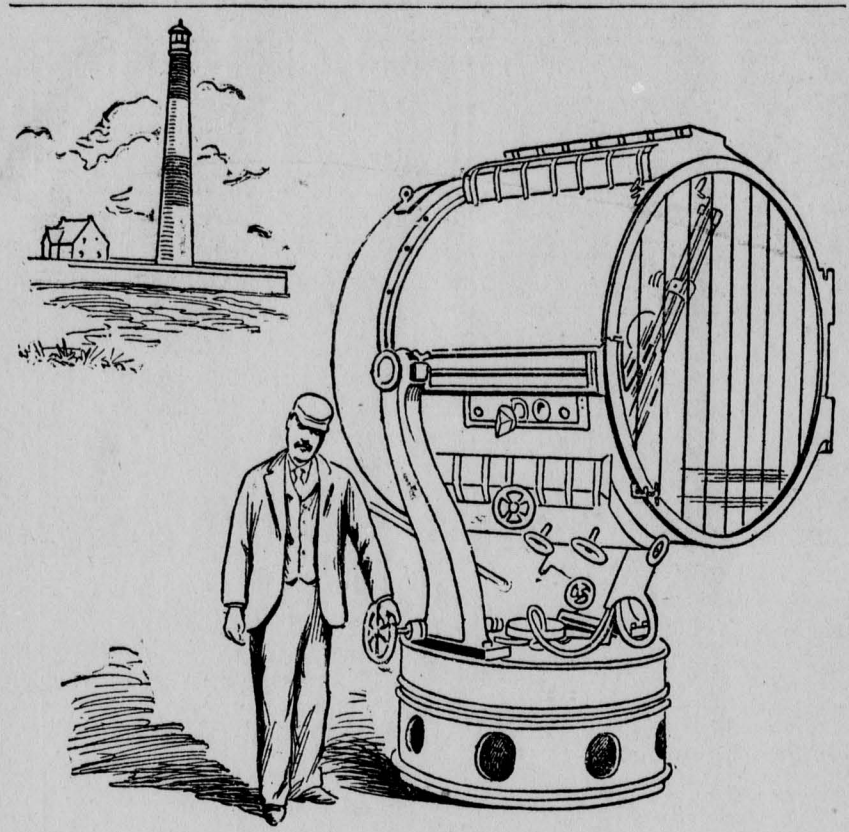
## MOST POWERFUL BEACON.

**New York to Be the Best Lighted Port in the World.**

New York will soon be the best lighted port in the whole world, and the first move toward that end is about to be made by the Lighthouse Board. The most powerful and largest electric search light ever made has been brought from Chicago, where it was on exhibition at the World's Fair, and will be placed in position in Fire Island Lighthouse, off Long Island, as soon as the machinery with which it is to be operated can be completed. The old light in this lighthouse, according to the New York World, throws a light which can be seen by vessels nearly twenty miles in clear weather. The new light will be visible by reflection on the sky for more than 100 miles, and will be so powerful that the ordinary Atlantic seaboard fog will have practically no effect on it. This will be readily understood when it is learned that the new light is of 375,000 candle power.

Up to this time the most powerful lighthouse in the world has been at Cape Heve, France. This can be seen by reflection sixty miles away. The Fire Island light has in the past flashed once a minute. The new light will flash every ten seconds.

As has been said, this is only the beginning of the improvements which the Lighthouse Board proposes to make in and about the greatest harbor in the New World. One of the twin lights of the Navesink Highlands, on the New Jersey coast, is to be fitted with electrical apparatus similar to that at Fire Island, the shaft of light to be sent in vertical, instead of horizontal direction, a finger of fire pointing to the sky. The present method of lighting channel buoys is to be changed, and instead of fixed red and white lights there will be shown a series of scintillating or twinkling electric lights. The power of the various range lights is to be greatly increased.



FIRE ISLAND LIGHT AND THE BIG REFLECTOR.

# FATAL TEXAS TORNADO.

## NEARLY A SCORE KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

**Part of the Town of Emory Destroyed —The Cloud Came From the Southwest, and Resembled an Hour-Glass — Great Hailstones Weighing Eighteen Ounces.**

At 7.30 o'clock a. m. a tornado passed over Emory, the county seat of Rains County, thirty miles south of Greenville, Texas, destroying the western part of the town, killing seven persons and injuring about fifty others. The news reached Greenville about 8 o'clock p. m., and an urgent request was sent by wire that all the physicians that could do so would hasten there.

A special train bearing physicians and reporters left Greenville at 9 o'clock and arrived at Emory at 10.30 o'clock. The train was met by a panic-stricken body of citizens. The reporters and physicians hurried to the postoffice, where a dozen persons lay on stretchers.

The dead are: Miss Esther Alexander; Bras Henry; George Walker; the four-year-old son of Henry Murray, colored, and three unidentified bodies. The cloud came from the southwest, and resembled an hour-glass. The bottom was forked, and it continually blazed with electricity. It had the rotary motion, and seemed about thirty or forty feet wide. It struck the ground north of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas station, and its track extends about four or five miles north, and is about 100 yards wide. The wounded number about fifty, and some of them are seriously hurt. Everything in the track of the storm was completely wrecked.

A tornado passed over Longview, Texas, doing much damage. At Lansing Switch six persons were killed. Great hailstones fell, many of them weighing from fourteen to eighteen ounces. Others, which must have been very much larger, were found next morning, after a heavy warm rain, with the mercury at seventy degrees.

They sank from two to five inches in the ground near Longview. Many chickens, turkeys and cattle were killed.

At Lansing Switch, six miles east, the tornado struck the graveyard, tearing up large forest trees by the roots. It struck the staunch old house of John Cains, occupied by a family of colored people. The house stood in a grove of old oaks, every one of which was uprooted.

Persons who knew the house often spoke of the impossibility of wrecking it by storm, but it is now entirely demolished. There are six persons dead, three mortally wounded, and five seriously and painfully hurt.

Old man Alex. Lester was found fifty yards from the house dead. Alex. Lester, Jr., eighteen years old, was dead, mixed up with torn bedding.

The mother, Sarah Lester, was found against a tree, several yards away, dead. Robert Lester was under a tree dead, and Jasper Collins was found dead under a two-foot tree trunk.

His wife, Mollie Collins, has many bruises, but will recover. "Sissy" Lester, aged two years, was found several yards away in a tree top, dead.

The storm swept on toward Marshall. Fruit trees and fences were demolished for many miles around. A Texas and Pacific passenger train was passing at the time and just escaped the funnel-shaped cloud.

## AGED COUPLE MURDERED.

**Killed, Robbed and the House Fired to Conceal the Crime.**

Twenty miles from Elbe, Ala., Antonio Thomas and wife, a wealthy couple, resided alone. A few days ago the house was found in ashes. Near the door the charred bones of the old man were found. Where the bed had stood were the burned remains of his wife. A close examination indicated that the old couple had been murdered while they slept, their money stolen and the house fired.

## NEWSY GLEANINGS.

MEXICO uses Alabama coal.

BANGOR, Me., has a deer farm.

UNCLE SAM has 28,000 flour mills.

IDAHO has 132 convicts, all males.

ST. LOUIS has twenty-two railways.

HORSES cost $7.50 a head in Oregon.

SINGLE tax is the law in New Zealand.

MASSACHUSETTS has abolished Fast Day.

FINANCIAL conditions were never better for the borrower.

ITALY has a debt of over two and one-half billion dollars.

NEARLY three hundred Presidential postoffices are yet to be filled.

A CONSIGNMENT of rice grown in Texas was received in St. Louis.

TUBERCULOSIS among cattle in New York amounts almost to epizootic.

A CRUSADE against chattel mortgage sharks has begun at Milwaukee, Wis.

GERMANY'S silver currency has fallen 22,000,000 marks below the limit.

ANDREW CARNEGIE has given $125,000 to the Pittsburg poor this winter.

THE Populists' convention at Birmingham Ala., was attended by 4000 people.

FIFTEEN Vassar students have joined the Salvation Army Auxiliary League.

THE lake navigation season opened six weeks earlier than usual this spring.

THE revival of speculation is expected to have a strengthening influence on the money market.

IT is said that the lumber output of the Pacific Northwest decreased 700,000,000 feet last year.

FOOTBALL rules will be changed by the experts to provide for less brutality and more open play.

FOUR white men who lynched a colored man in Arkansas have been sentenced to the Penitentiary.

ALL the rest of the world does not devote as many acres to strawberries as does the United States.

SMUGGLERS on the Pacific coast frequently drown the Chinese when they are in danger of being caught.

As a result of the thaw and heavy rain in the Lake Superior country the logging roads have been ruined.

OPENING of the Cherokee Strip has driven cattlemen to the grass lands of New Mexico or the Wyoming ranges.

GENERAL HOWARD reported to the War Department that Atlantic port cities are without modern means of defense.

NEBRASKA homesteaders dispossessed by a recent decision will lose all but their improvements and Government fees.

THE shares of thirteen mills of Lowell, Mass., show a depreciation of $3,000,000 from March 1, 1893, to March 1, 1894.

RESIDENTS on the south side of Price Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio, have deserted their homes, which are threatened by the landslide.

THE vermiform appendix of George Dygert, aged twenty-eight, of Utica, N. Y., was successfully removed; it contained four baked beans.

THE New York World is now claiming a circulation of over 443,000 a day. When Pulitzer took hold of it, it had less than 30,000.

THE people of South Chicago, Ill., are trying to fight off the trolley, which, they claim, will endanger their lives and depreciate their property.

LARGE numbers of armadillos, until recently unknown in that latitude, are found just now in the river bottoms of Wharton County, Texas.

THE prospect for apples in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and other States is good. The outlook for a peach crop is somewhat gloomy.

MENTHOL has been used with happy effects on Miss Josephiue Miller, who is in the hospital at Paterson, N. J., suffering with a fifteen weeks' attack of hiccoughs.

THE Anglo-Australian Steamships Company, by crossing the American continent by ... propose to take passengers from England to Australia in twenty-five days.

Watts—"Do you always agree with your wife when she makes an assertion?" Potts—"Of course I don't. Do you suppose I want the poor woman to have no amusement at all?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Empedocles was called the greatest of all Greek philosophers, but he couldn't tell where the material went to when he found a hole in the heel of his stocking.—Detroit Free Press.


**Unlike the Dutch Process**

**No Alkalies —OR— Other Chemicals** are used in the preparation of

**W. BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa**

*which is absolutely pure and soluble.*

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

**Driving the Brain**

at the expense of the Body. While we drive the brain we must build up the body. Exercise, pure air —foods that make healthy flesh—refreshing sleep—such are methods. When loss of flesh, strength and nerve become apparent your physician will doubtless tell you that the quickest builder of all three is

**Scott's Emulsion**

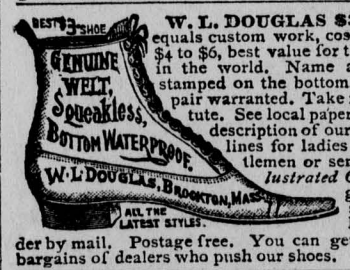
of Cod Liver Oil, which not only creates flesh of and in itself, but stimulates the appetite for other foods.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N Y. All druggists.

**$12 TO $35 A WEEK** Can be made working for us. Parties preferred who can furnish a horse and travel through the country; a team, though, is not necessary. A few vacancies in towns and cities. Men and women of good character will find this an exceptional opportunity for profitable employment. Spare hours may be used to good advantage. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 11th and Main Sts., Richmond, Va.

**HALMS** Anti-Rheumatic Anti-Catarrhal **Chewing Gum**

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath, Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 10, 15 or 25 cent package. *Silver, Stamps or Postal Note.* GEO. R. HALM, 140 West 29th St., New York.




**W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE** equals custom work, costing from $4 to $6, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for *Illustrated Catalogue* giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of dealers who push our shoes.

**1,000,000 ACRES OF LAND** for sale by the SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD COMPANY in Minnesota. Send for Maps and Circulars. They will be sent to you **FREE.** Address HOPEWELL CLARKE, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

**CAKED UDDER AND GARGET** is positively cured by the use of **SCOTT'S ARABIAN PASTE.** GUARANTEED. Will not scatter or reduce the flow of milk. Sent by mail on receipt of price. ½lb., 50c.; 1lb., $1.00. **SCOTT'S BLISTERS, SCAB and SWEAT. Price $1.00.** Scott's Hoof Paste Co., Rochester, N. Y.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January | 2, | 12 per cent. |
| " | 15, | 10 " |
| February | 1, | 11 " |
| " | 15, | 15 " |
| March | 1, | 9 " |
| " | 15, | 8 " |
| | TOTAL, | 65 per cent. |

**We have paid to our customers in 75 days.** Profits paid twice each month; money can be withdrawn any time; $20 to $1000 can be invested; write for information. FISHER & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 18 and 20 Broadway, New York.

**FOOT POWER MACHINERY COMPLETE OUTFITS**

Wood or metal workers, without steam power, can successfully compete with the large shops by using our New Labor Saving Machinery, latest and most approved for practical shop use; also for Industrial Schools, Home Training, etc. Catalogue free. Seneca Falls Mfg. Co., 67 Water St., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

**PATENTS** A. M. LEGG & CO. 515 Third St., N. W., Washington, D. C., ATTORNEYS FOR INVENTORS. Procure both American and Foreign Patents. Buy and sell Patents in all classes of Inventions. Employ agents everywhere and pay BIG SALARIES. Correspondence from inventors and live agents solicited.

**JAPANESE TOOTH POWDER**, Genuine. A large box mailed for 10c. Lapp Drug Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

**PATENTS**—THOMAS P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. C. No att'y fees until Patent obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide

**RADWAY'S PILLS,**

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause Perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.

**LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZY FEELINGS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA,**

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25c. per Box. Sold by all Druggists. RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK.

**CLIP. SAVE AND SEND TO US**

In the first year in which the Aermotor Co. did galvanizing it expended $50,000 in this work, and did not furnish galvanized goods for the entire year either. No extra charge was made for the goods into which this enormous sum was put.

Are you curious to know why this lavish expenditure was made? Are you curious to know how the Aermotor Co. came to make bed-rock, hard-times prices long before hard times set in? The explanation is this: The Aermotor Co. foresaw that something better than painting was required and foresaw that hard times were coming.

THE AERMOTOR CO. FORESEES, IT LOOKS AHEAD, IT ANTICIPATES, IT KNOWS WHAT IS COMING, IT KNOWS WHAT SHOULD BE COMING, IT KNOWS IN ADVANCE WHAT IT SHOULD DO.

Because of this it has an enormous factory, and turns out an enormous quantity of goods, and *good goods.* The other fellow is a used-to-be, has been, or might have been, had he known, but he didn't know. It is all in the past. His business is in the gone by. Ours is in the present, the future. His consolation is found in the darkey's statement: "It's better to be a has-been than a nebber was." After we have done and are doing a thing and it is known to be the only thing to do, certain little piping voices are heard saying: "We can do it if you will pay us enough money to do it."

We made the Steel Windmill business, made the model to which the best of our imitators can only hope to remotely approach and in their endeavor to approach it are still weakly experimenting at the expense of the user. But to return to our enormous outlay for galvanizing. Why did we do it? The reason is this. WE BUILD THE BEST WE KNOW, REGARDLESS OF COST, and we believe we know better than anybody. We know that thin metal, exposed to the air, will not last unless galvanized, but if properly galvanized, will last scores of years. A Barbed wire galvanized will last 20 years, and be practically as good as new. How long does it last painted? But the barbed wire is an eighth of an inch thick, while some of the steel used in the vanes of windmills is from a thirty-second to a sixty-fourth of an inch thick, and therefore would last only from a fourth to an eighth as long as the barbed wire, other things being equal, but they are not equal; the sheet metal has holes punched through it and is riveted to thicker and more rigid pieces.

The vibration of the thin parts at once cracks the paint around the rivets, and water at once gets in and rust quickly eats away the thin parts. Some have used galvanized metal and put in black rivets. This of course is not so good as painting, since the cut edge of the galvanized metal is exposed and is in no way protected. WE BUILD FOR THE AGES. We wouldn't sell you a poor painted wheel, nor one made of metal galvanized before being put together if you would pay us double price for it. We build the best we know, and know ing that such things are practically worthless, we have nothing to do with them.

*When the section of an Aermotor Wheel is all riveted up, completed and cleansed of rust and impurities, it is then immersed in melted zinc and aluminum and left there until it becomes as hot as the metal is and until every crack, cranny, crevice, pore and opening of every sort is filled, closed up and saturated with the molten metal and the whole 23 pieces composing the section become soldered and welded together as one piece, then you have something that is strong, enduring and reliable. It is expensive to do, and small doers cannot afford to do it. We keep 40 tons of zinc and aluminum melted from one year's end to another, but we have business enough so that we can afford to do it.*

One word about the nature of galvanizing. The silvery white coating which fills every pore and covers every portion of the Aermotor Wheel, Vane and Tower is zinc and aluminum when it is first put on, but which, after standing for a time forms, with the steel, a chemical combination or alloy which cannot be melted and is practically indestructible.

The 5th advertisement in this series will show a 4-Wheel Steel Truck, weighing 175 lbs., which will carry 2 tons, and of which we use 500 in the Aermotor Factory. It will be found almost indispensable on any farm or in any warehouse. For 2 copies of this advertisement, which is No 4 in the series, and $3.50 cash, sent in immediately after the appearance of adv. No. 5, we will deliver f.o.b., Chicago, one of these Trucks or forward from branch houses, freight from Chicago added.

Where we can, we shall make liberal offers to accept copies of these advertisements in part payment for Windmills. If you have any thought of using a windmill this year *write us at once,* stating what you will need, whether Pumping or Geared, and if possible we will make you a liberal offer.

The Aermotor Co. proposes to distribute $500. CASH, IN PRIZES for the best essays written by the wife, son or daughter of a farmer or user of a windmill, answering the question, "WHY SHOULD I USE AN AERMOTOR?" For conditions of competition and amounts and numbers of prizes send for particulars to the Aermotor Co., Chicago, or to its branches, at San Francisco, Kansas City, Lincoln, Neb., Sioux City, Iowa, Minneapolis, Buffalo, or 65 Park Place, New York City. Aermotors, Pumping and Geared same price, All Steel, all Galvanized After Completion, delivered free on cars at Chicago and shipped to any one, anywhere, at the following prices:

8-ft. $25. 12-ft. $50. 16-ft. $125.

**"COLCHESTER" Spading Boot.**

BEST in Market

BEST IN FIT, BEST IN WEARING QUALITY.

The outer or tap sole extends the whole length down to the heel, protecting the boot in digging and in other hard work.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM,

and don't be put off with inferior goods.

**Colchester Rubber Co.**

**GOOD LUCK** Stamping Outfit, 2 Alphabets, 28 designs, Powder Pad and copy of *Home Beautiful,* a monthly on Needlework, Stamping, etc., postpaid, 25c. Farnham's, 19 W. 14th St., N. Y.

N Y N U—12

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

**"Cleanliness is Nae Pride, Dirt's Nae Honesty." Common Sence Dictates the Use of**

**SAPOLIO**

A short time ago a man died at Frankfort-on-the-Oder and left his fortune of about $22,500, to the German Emperor. His nearest relations, who received nothing, sent a petition to the Emperor and one of them has received the sum of $2500.

**Is Life Short or Long?**

If life is so short as some think it is, it may be made to seem much longer and sweeter by a better care for our comforts. Minor troubles are much magnified by neglect and delay. We give too much time to hunting up causes when we ought to deal promptly with effects. This is much the case with pain, which should be cured at once and cause looked into afterwards. Miss Ida M. Fleming, 7 S. Carey Street, Baltimore, Md., states that for years she was subject to frequent attacks of neuralgia, and tried any number of remedies without avail. She was given quinine, which she says affected her nervous system. She suffered night and day during these attacks until she tried St. Jacobs Oil, which finally cured her.

CHILE adopted railroads in 1851, and now has 1750 miles.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

INSURANCE is the leading business of Hartford, Conn.

**1410 Bus. Potatoes Per Acre.**

This astonishing yield was reported by Abr. Hahn, of Wisconsin, but Salzer's potatoes always get there. The editor of the Rural New Yorker reports a yield of 736 bushels and 3 pounds per acre from one of Salzer's early potatoes. Above 1410 bushels are from Salzer's new seedling Hundred-fold. His new early potato, Lightning Express, has a record of 803 bushels per acre. He offers potatoes as low as $2.50 a barrel, and the best potato planter in the world for but $2.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT with 6c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive free his mammoth potato catalogue and a package of sixteen-day "Get There, Eli," radish. A

**$100 Reward. $100.**

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

**Best of All**

To cleanse the system in a gentle and truly beneficial manner, when the Springtime comes, use the true and perfect remedy, Syrup of Figs. One bottle will answer for all the family and costs only 50 cents; the large size $1. Try it and be pleased. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

"I HAVE BEEN AFFLICTED with an affection of the Throat from childhood, caused by diphtheria, and have used various remedies, but have never found anything equal to *'Brown's Bronchial Troches.'*"—*Rev. G. M. F. Hampton, Piketon, Ky.* Sold only in boxes.

Buy the baby a dress with money saved on mailable articles in drug line. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, 67c.; Liver Pills, 12c.; Prescription "2905," Best Worn Remedy, 12c.; Porous Plasters, 12c. Free catalogue. E. A. Hall, Charleston, S. C.

**A Beautiful Souvenir Spoon**

Will be sent with every bottle of *Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure.* Ordered by mail, postpaid, 50 cts. Address, Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sore throat cured at once by Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup. 25 cents at druggists.

Impaired digestion cured by Beecham's Pills. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

*Mrs. Eliza E. Hills*
Fenner, N. Y.

# AGONIZING HEADACHES

## Indigestion--Distress in the Stomach.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Accomplishes Desired Results.**

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs:—I gladly testify to the efficacy and curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla and cheerfully state that it has done wonders for me. For years I have been a great sufferer from agonizing headaches and

**Distress in the Stomach**

after eating and at other times, accompanied by sour stomach. I was very bad with indigestion also. I noticed in different papers men-

# Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

tion of the cures Hood's Sarsaparilla had wrought and thought I would try it. It has

**Accomplished the Desired Results.**

The pain and distress in the stomach and the severe headache spells have been overcome as well as my indigestion. I can now enjoy a meal without any distress and can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla as one of the best of medicines." ELIZA E. HILLS, Fenner, New York.

**Hood's Pills** are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and efficient.

Fine Blooded Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs; send stamps for catalogues and engravings. N. P. BOYER & Co., Coatesville, Pa.

# THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

## Eastern and Middle States.

SAMUEL HAM, of Barrington, N. H., the most prosperous farmer of that vicinity, committed suicide by thrusting a knife into his heart. He was sixty years old.

THE millionth loaf in The World Free Bread Distribution was given away in New York City.

STRIKING spinners and dyers' helpers in Paterson, N. J., attacked those who remained at work, and many were injured.

TWENTY students of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, have been suspended for thirty days for hazing Lawyer John W. Hutchinson, Jr., of New York City.

THE Central Board of Education at Pittsburg, Penn., voted (29 to 2) refusing to pay any teacher appearing in the public schools in the garb of any religious order. The Junior Order of American Mechanics applied to Judge McClung for an injunction restraining the nuns from teaching in the public schools while wearing the dress of their order.

EVELINE LOYTON, of New Bedford, N. J., hanged herself on her twenty-ninth birthday presumably because of an unfortunate love affair.

A PERMANENT committee of one hundred to secure good government and the prosecution of election criminals was chosen by the people of Troy, N. Y.

SEVENTY-SEVEN new cases of typhoid fever were reported in Buffalo, N. Y., in one day.

JUSTICE KENNETH F. SUTHERLAND, McKane's henchman, was found guilty or misdemeanor at Brooklyn for his connection with the election crimes at Gravesend, N. Y.

REV. DR. S. D. NOYES, pastor of the Second Reformed Church, died suddenly at Kingston, N. Y. He was in church rehearsing a party for a wedding and dropped dead.

THE nuns who have been teaching in one of the public schools in Pittsburg, Penn., gave up the fight and told their 251 pupils to report at the parochial school.

THREE coal handlers, all Poles, were instantly killed by a runaway car in No. 3 mine at Edwardville, Penn.

EMPLOYES of the Hunter's Point, N. Y., and Steinway Trolley Railroad struck and rioted. The Superintendent was shot and slightly wounded. Traffic was resumed upon an agreement to arbitrate.

THE Rhode Island State Republican Convention renominated Governor Brown.

## South and West.

THERE is wholesale destitution in southwest Texas and appeals are made for aid.

JACOB STUDT at St. Louis killed his employer, Charles Wuensch, who had discharged him, and then fatally wounded himself. Both are carpenters.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON delivered the second of his course of six lectures on Constitutional Law before the students of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, in Menlo Park, Cal.

MARION T. SKAPPS shot and killed his wife at East Alton, Ill., and then fired three bullets into his own brain, killing himself instantly. The couple lived unhappily together.

ADAM SAUER, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, Toledo, Ohio, is under arrest charged with embezzling $37,000 from the Defiance (Ohio) Savings Bank, of which he was cashier.

ROAD agents forced the railroad clerk in Woodward, Oklahoma, to open his safe, and they secured $10,000 booty.

R. W. PAGE, formerly President of the Merchants' National Bank, of Fort Worth, Texas, shot and instantly killed A. B. Smith, formerly cashier of the bank, during a quarrel.

CHARLES THOMPSON and his wife, of Damascus, Ala., were killed by lightning while driving to church.

JOHN BRECHT, a young German farmer living several miles south of Ravenna, Neb., killed his wife, a bride of four months, and then blew out his own brains with a shotgun.

JOHN T. FORD, the veteran theatrical manager, died suddenly at his home in Baltimore, Md.

## Washington.

NEWTON C. BLANCHARD was sworn in as the successor of Justice White as Senator from Louisiana.

THE President has nominated John H. Mulligan, of Kentucky, as Consul at Samoa.

ASSOCIATED JUSTICE WHITE took his seat on the bench of the United States Supreme Court.

COMMISSIONER LOCHREN was informed of the arrest of Jesse C. Hansee, a pension attorney of Hudson County, New Jersey, for alleged pension frauds. The Commissioner restored between 3000 and 4000 suspended pensions.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has asked Congress for $100,000 for the Buffalo public building.

THE President made the following nominations: Samuel Truesdell, of New York, to be Pension Agent at New York; Charles P. Blakely, Register of the Land Office at Bozeman, Montana; Clark S. Rowe, Register of the Land Office at Chamberlain, South Dakota.

THE House Committee on Commerce favors a life-saving station at East Marion or Rocky Point, Long Island.

THE demand for tariff literature seems more general this year than ever before. Heretofore the demand for tariff speeches has been confined largely to the granger States and outlying communities rather than to the populous centres of the East. The demand for these speeches this year has greatly increased from the manufacturing districts.

THE Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Captain E. O. Matthews, to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department; Oliver E. Branch, United States Attorney for New Hampshire; Edward J. Donovan, Collector of Internal Revenue, District of Massachusetts; L. H. Shields, Collector of Customs, District of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.

## Foreign.

LORD ROSEBERY, the new British Premier, outlined his policy at a meeting of Liberal leaders; the Queen's speech was read before the Lords and Commons; Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour eulogized Mr. Gladstone at the session of their respective Houses.

PREMIER SAGASTA has succeeded in forming a new Spanish Ministry.

MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN, the English judge who became insane while trying the charge against Mrs. Maybrick of poisoning her husband, is dead.

AT Vale's saw mill, in Sombra Township, Canada, the boiler of the saw mill exploded, killing James Cornell, the engineer, and three of his children, who were in the engine room with him.

A HEAD-ON collision between the Montreal and Quebec express trains, near Sherbrooke, Canada, resulted in the killing of the engineer and a train hand who was in the cab with him.

RABID wolves are creating havoc among persons and animals in the interior districts of Russia, and over thirty residents of small outlying villages, who have been bitten, have been treated for rabies by physicians in Moscow.

THE United States steamer Marion was nearly wrecked in a typhoon in the China Sea.

CHIEF FODISLLAH, the slave trader, whose depredations among the natives in the British sphere in Africa led to the recent fighting in that territory, resulting, in several instances, in the defeat of the British sailors, has been captured in French territory.

THE British Government withdrew the address in reply to the Queen's speech as amended on Mr. Labouchere's motion, and the House of Commons adopted a new address without division.

A NUMBER of arrests of Anarchists have been made at Rome and evidences of a big conspiracy discovered.

THE fiftieth birthday of the King of Italy was celebrated at Rome.

QUEEN VICTORIA has left England for an outing in Italy.

A BOMB carried by an Anarchist named Pauwels accidently exploded as the fellow was entering the Church of the Madeline, Paris, France. Pauwels was killed and several other persons were hurt.

PRESIDENT PEIXOTO, of Brazil, has paid off the Nictheroy's men and sent them home with thanks. The dynamite gun will be mounted on Santa Cruz to command the entrance to Rio Harbor. Admiral Benham has been ordered to Bluefields with the San Francisco.

LORD ABERDEEN, in his speech at the opening of the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa, Canada, promised a revision of the tariff.

# PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON is sixty-four years old.

THE Earl of Dudley's diamonds are worth $2,500,000.

BRET HARTE has not been in the United States since 1878.

THE yearly salary of the President of Mexico is $30,000.

RICHARD CROKER, the New York politician, is to buy a ranch in Texas.

SENATOR BRICE'S income is not less than $800,000 a year, and probably more.

LORD ROSEBERY, the English Premier, is largely interested in Florida lumber lands.

SENATOR COKE, of Texas, will retire from public life at the end of his term, March 3, 1895.

GEORGE B. PLATT, still hale and athletic, is the last survivor of Phil Sheridan's headquarters scouts.

SUNDAY mornings the German Emperor goes reverently to church, and Sunday evenings to the opera.

SENATOR ALDRICH, of Rhode Island, said he comtemplates the resignation of his Senatorship, but not in the immediate future.

FRANCIS THOMPSON, who is the latest addition to the ranks of the English poets, sold matches in the streets of London four years ago.

"MARK TWAIN" has absolutely no regard for neatness in his apparel. His clothes look as if they had been pitchforked onto him at long range.

THE King of Portugal has just effected an insurance on his life of $200,000 with an English office, the risk being subdivided among several companies.

DR. HARPER, of the University of Chicago, holds more offices and is in the enjoyment of more honors and emoluments than any other man in America.

JUSTICE WHITE is one of the largest individual sugar planters in Louisiana. Last year over 3,000,000 pounds of sugar were manufactured on his plantation.

THE richest German is considered to be M. Albert Hoesch, the principal owner of the great Hoesch steel works near Dortmund. His annual income is a little over $2,000,000.

J. S. T. STRANAHAN, of Brooklyn, is the only living American to whom a public monument is erected. He drives to Prospect Park to take a look at his statue every pleasant day.

# RIOTOUS STRIKERS.

## Workers in the Silk Mills of Paterson Terrorize the Town.

The city of Paterson, N. J., was for several days practically in the hands of a lawless mob. A thousand strikers went from one to another of several of the silk ribbon factories and dye works, broke down doors and fences, and forced the workmen to abandon their work and join them. Thousands of other strikers looked on, ready at a moment's call to join their comrades and demolish whole buildings. In the evening the police charged a large crowd of strikers and dispersed them. During the day the police seemed to be powerless. There are 10,000 idle silk workers in Paterson and only sixty-five policemen.

The striking silk weavers and flax spinners were joined by the silk dyers. Riots broke out in the town at intervals all day.

Early in the morning the strikers began to mass themselves about Weidman's mill. By 8 o'clock there were a thousand people gathered and the disposition of the crowd was such that the little guard of police became uneasy.

The strikers marched to the dye works of Auger & Simon, half a mile away. When the second mob reached the mill the doors were broken in and the entire building was at the mercy of the mob.

Five minutes after the mob broke open the doors they began to destroy property. Big bundles of finished and unfinished silk, valued at thousands of dollars, were thrown from the shelves to the floor.

The mob then hurried to the dye works of Vermorel & Kimball, on River street, but the police were there before them, and the works of Richard Berdan, on Water street, were attacked. The doors were forced and a repetition of the scenes and doings at Auger & Simons's was threatened.

Mr. Berdan said nothing until the strikers started to throw the silk upon the floor. Then he sprang upon a bench and, with a drawn revolver, ordered them to throw up their hands, and they did so. With their hands still above their heads and covered by Mr. Berdan's pistol the strikers left the mill.

By this time the mob had increased to about three thousand and in a disorderly mass, cursing and singing, moved through the city to the various dye shops and forced them to close. Store-keepers shut their places of business for fear of being looted and residents kept out of the streets.

At night about 3000 strikers gathered in Ranford Brothers' mill and were driven out by the police. Clubs were used freely and several heads were broken, though there were no fatalities.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation, but no attention was paid to it and more trouble was feared.

AT Portland, Oregon, Chinese register a half dozen times and sell their surplus certificates. The authorities don't recognize them when they change their clothes.

DURING hard times consumers cannot afford to experiment with inferior brands of baking powder. It is NOW that the great strength and purity of the ROYAL make it indispensable to those who desire to practise economy in the kitchen. Each spoonful does its perfect work. Its increasing sale bears witness that it is a necessity to the prudent—it goes further.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

**Power of the Camera.**

The wonderful power of a photographic camera to bring out details that are invisible to the naked eye was referred to by W. Lewis Fraser in his lecture at the Academy of Fine Arts yesterday, and he vouched for a remarkable instance of that kind which recently occurred in New York. A photograph was taken of one of the new American liners, and on receipt of the proof the owners were surprised to see a handbill pasted on the side of the hull. An examination of the ship showed no handbill there, but another photograph revealed the same result. A more thorough inspection revealed the presence of the mysterious paper buried beneath four coats of paint so completely as to defy the scrutiny of a human eye, except within the closest quarters.—Philadelphia Record.

**The Garrote.**

The mode of execution by the garotte seems to have been originally devised by the Moors and Arabs, and to have been taken from them by the Spaniards, by whom it has been transmitted to the Spanish colonies in America. In the earliest form it consisted in simply placing a cord round the neck of the criminal, who was seated on a chair fixed to a post, and then twisting the cord by means of a stick inserted between it and the back of the neck till strangulation was produced. Afterward a brass collar was used containing a screw, which the executioner turned till its point entered the spinal marrow where it unites with the brain, causing instant death.

Nero had bulging eyes and was very near-sighted.

**Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion, or prostration, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present, alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or overbusy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, then are all only *symptoms* caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, *directed to the cause* would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.**

**The lady whose portrait heads this article is Mrs. Ida Coventry, of Huntsville, Logan County, Ohio. She had an experience which we will permit her to relate in her own language. It illustrates the foregoing. She writes: "I had 'female weakness' very bad—in bed most of the time, dragging down pains through my back and hips; no appetite; no energy. The family physician was treating me for 'liver complaint'. I did not get any better under that treatment so I thought I would try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I felt better before I used one bottle of each. I continued their use until I took six bottles of each. In three months' time I felt so well I did not think it necessary to take any more. In childbirth it does what Dr. Pierce recommends it to do—lessens the pain and perils to both mother and child and shortens 'labor'. I would like to recommend Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed to those who have never tried it; it surely is the best thing for cholera morbus, or pain in the stomach I ever used; it works like a charm. I try never to be without it."**

**The following is from Mrs. Harriet Hards, of Montpelier, Idaho: "I have enjoyed better health since I began treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for leucorrhea and uterine debility than I have for sixteen years. I am cured of my trouble, and now weigh one hundred and sixty-six pounds, whereas my weight for many years stood at one hundred and twenty-five pounds. With pleasure, I remain,"**

Yours truly,

*Mrs Harriet Hards*

**The following is from Mrs. M. A. McAllister, of Lim Rock, Jackson Co., Ala.: "I was in bad health; age was working upon me, and I had ulceration of the womb; could not get about. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it cured me; I felt ten years younger. I have not had any return of my trouble. I am the mother of thirteen children and I am fifty-three years old, have never seen a better woman's friend than your medicine. I have recommended it to my friends here, and it has never failed in any case, so let me thank you for the good it did me."**

Yours truly,

*M A McAllister*

**For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, general housekeepers, and overworked and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific for all those chronic weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It cures weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, nervous prostration, hysteria, debility and sleeplessness. A Treatise (168 pages, Illustrated), on "Woman and Her Diseases," *sent sealed in plain envelope*, on receipt of ten cents to pay postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. It contains a vast number of testimonials with half tone, or phototype portraits of their authors and gives the full address of each.**

# The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

*Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.*


### MOUNT UNION.

Bert Etnier, of Tyrone, visited friends in town on Sunday last.

Chas. Spanogle, of Mapleton, was a visitor in town last week.

E. Guy Rex, of Mapleton, was a visitor in town on Friday last.

C. Myers is putting up a picket fence around his residence on Division street.

Wm. Jamison is improving the appearance of his property with a coat of paint.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. A. Ryan, of McVeytown, were the guests of friends in town on Sunday.

Mrs. F. W. Kieferle, of Philadelphia, arrived in town last week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kieferle.

The stereoptican exhibition in the M. E. church on Friday evening last was a good one, despite the small attendance.

J. R. McKelvey, C. B. Shaver and M. Hiney were elected on Saturday evening delegates to the coming Republican county convention.

Dr. G. C. Borst, H. A. Thompson, Mrs. G. L. Fields, J. E. Fields, Chas. Stratford and Mrs. E. J. Eberman were among those who attended conference at Harrisburg on Sunday.

Senator Walter Lyon, of Pittsburg, who is a candidate for the nomination of Lieutenant Governor, on the Republican ticket was in town getting acquainted with the people on Wednesday last.

The entertainment given under the auspices of the mite society of the Presbyterian church on Saturday evening last was a very suceessful affair, $26 being the proceeds, which will be applied to improving the parsonage.

The house occupied by Benj. Bolinger, on Water Street, was discovered on fire Tuesday afternoon last and by the prompt response to the alarm a fire of no small proportion was averted. The damage consisted of a board roof caught from a spark from the chimney likely.

### TROUGH CREEK.

E. M. Smith fired his lime stack last Saturday a week.

The sleet that fell last week made our roads as smeary as smeary could be, but they are drying up nicely again.

There has been some plowing done but not very much, as but very few fields have places that are sufficiently dry.

Rash Swope returned from his term of teaching last week. If the pupils under his care follow his advice and example they will never go wrong.

Our new supervisor, T. J. Wright, commenced work on the road Monday last. He informs us that he will work men by the hour, allowing them only for the time they work.

I have read considerably during the past winter of the organs of both the great political parties, and am not fully settled on the tariff question. It seems to me to be too complicated, but I am fully convinced that the contract labor system, as tolerated in the United States has caused more suffering on the part of decent and honorable American citizens of late than all other causes combined. From what I have seen, heard and read wherever there is any improvements of any amount requiring unskilled labor, the offensive Turks, Huns and Italians have the "snap" and honest free born loyal Americans must stand back and they and their families suffer for want of a decent living and these who are worse than a nuisance will huddle together and live worse than properly cared for brutes get the money; a very small portion of which it takes for them to get the little that it takes for them to live on is spent in this country, while hundreds of thousands are annually sent out of the country, thus curtailing the amount in circulation and making a general depression in all kinds of business. The man who frames a bill to prohibit the importation of contract labor into the United States will be justly honored by the people of the present generation and his praises sung by thousands unborn and the party that carries the measure will do more for the betterment of the masses than all the tariff tinkering of the century.

### CALVIN DISTRICT.

The general talk among the women is garden making.

W. L. Gosnell has hired with J. B. Gosnell for the coming summer.

The farmers are busy plowing and preparing for the summer crops.

E. M. Smith and J. M. Wright were elected delegates to the county convention.

There will be Christian Endeavor Society at Harmony chapel next Sunday at 2 o'clock.

A young people's prayermeeting was organized at Harmony chapel last Sunday evening.

Harrison Garner and Zachariah Snare of Marklesburg, were visitors to our valley last week.

The M. E. Sabbath school at Calvin elected their officers for the coming year last Sunday.

Irvin Garner, of Juniata township, has bought S. T. Smith's half interest in saw mill and thresher.

Some of thef armers went down to "Egypt" to buy corn. There is plenty of it down there at 50 cts. per bushel.

Thomas B. Stevens, of Fulton county, has just finished painting the inside work of D. M. Gosnell's new house.

The Calvin band treated us to some fine music last Saturday evening. The boys are getting along fine and Calvin should be proud of her band.

Messrs. Shaffer and Bowman have sawed and shipped one bill of 40,000 and have commenced work on another bill.

Mr. Stevens, the contractor for the building of the steeple at Calvin, is here and ready to commence work as soon as he and the trustees article.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society at Calvin intend going to Cassville next Sunday night, it being the 25th anniversary of that organization.

### ROBERTSDALE.

Blue bird! on you leafless tree,
Do'st thou carrol thus to me:
"Spring is coming, spring is here,"
Sayest thou so, my birdie dear?
What is that, in misty shroud,
Stealing from the darkened cloud?
Lo! the snowflakes gathering mound
Settles o'er the whitened ground;
Yet thou singest blith and clear:
"Spring is coming, spring is here."

Our roads are drying off nicely.

The mines worked two days last week.

J. R. Bolinger visited his parents at Mt. Union last Friday.

Mrs. Harry Black Sundayed with friends and relatives at Saltillo.

Frank Davis left for Dunlo, Pa., where he got a job in the mines.

Geo. Rickabaugh and family spent Sunday with relatives at Three Springs.

D. Starr was visiting his daughter, Mrs. B. F. Lane, at this place, last week.

P. E. Fleck and family, of Broad Top City, Sundayed with friends in this place.

John Connor left for Uniontown last Friday where he has a good job in the mines.

Z. B. Taylor, of Orbisonia, was in town on 19th and 20th inst., doing dental work.

Mrs. Harry Moore, of Rockhill, was visiting at James Kidley's a few days last week.

Miss Annie Dixon, of Defiance, was visiting friends in this place Thursday and Friday of last week.

Miss Sheba Mitchell, Mss Jennie Shearer and her sister, Josie, attended local institute at Huntingdon last Saturday.

Protracted meeting is still in progress in the Methodist church at this place. The services are conducted by Rev. Levi Anderson, of Three Springs.

### MILL CREEK.

Miss Lizzie Hughes is visiting relatives in Mt. Joy.

George Dickison moved on Tuesday to J. G. Hicks' farm.

Fred. Bradley, a teacher of Mifflin county, attended to business in this section last week.

Rev. Teasdale, of Dubois, Pa., preached in the Baptist church last Sunday morning.

An entertainment—a reproduction of the World's Fair—will be held in the Lutheran church on Thursday evening.

A number of our citizens visited the county alms house last Saturday and were pleased with the order in which everything is kept.

### CASSVILLE.

Miss Mary Hamilton expects to become a pupil at West Chester Normal school next week.

Miss Grace Martin and Huston Prough were married on Thursday evening by Rev. Wm. Burrow.

The entertainment in the M. E. church for Easter promises to be very good. Everybody is cordially invited.

Mrs. Clarkson, who has been with her sister for eight weeks came home on Friday, her sister having been buried on Wednesday previous.

Mrs. Stever died on Saturday evening and was buried on Monday. She was a faithful member of the Lutheran church and had many warm friends.

Mrs. Woods and Mrs. J. O. Heaton organized a W. C. T. U. at Shade Gap with twenty members on Tuesday, and one at Orbisonia with eighteen members on Wednesday evening.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Lawrence O. Kelley, Dec'd.)

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Lawrence O. Kelley, late of Cass township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CATHARINE A. DAVID,
K. A. LOVELL, Executrix.
Attorney for Executrix.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day purchased at Sheriff's sale all the personal property of James E. Walls and C. M. Walls, of Union township, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, wagons, horses, farm implements and grain in the ground. The same has been left in charge of said James E. Walls and C. M. Walls and all persons are cautioned to not interfere or meddle with same. A. B. SMITH.

Feb. 27.'94-f.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of Andrew Parks, dec'd.]

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Parks, late deceased of Cass township, having been granted the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to settle same at once, and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH A. PARKS,
GEO. W. TAYLOR,
Jan.29-94.6t. Administrators.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF THE FINANcial condition of the borough of Mapleton for the year ending Monday, March 5, 1894.

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of the Borough Tax Duplicate. Rate 3 mills.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DR. | | |
| To amount of Duplicate | $219 48 | |
| " 5 per cent. additional on $21.94 | 1 10 | |
| CR. | | |
| By exenerations | | $ 3 35 |
| " 5 per cent. off $152.16 for prompt payment | | 7 61 |
| " 3 per cent. for collecting $152.16 | | 4 56 |
| " 5 per cent. for collecting $63.97 | | 3 20 |
| " Treasurer's receipts | | 201 86 |
| | 220 58 | 220 58 |

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of Special Tax Duplicate. Rate, 3 mills.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DR. | | |
| To amount of Duplicate | $219 48 | |
| " 5 per cent. additional on $21.94 | 1 10 | |
| CR. | | |
| By exonerations | | 3 35 |
| " 5 per cent. off $152.16 for prompt payment | | 7 61 |
| " 3 per cent. for collecting $152.16 | | 4 56 |
| " 5 per cent. for collecting $63.93 | | 3 20 |
| " Treasurer's receipts | | 201 86 |
| | 220 58 | 220 58 |

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer of Borough Fund.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DR. | | |
| To amount from 1892-3 | $213 71 | |
| " amount from collector | 201 86 | |
| " licenses from Burgess | 2 00 | |
| CR. | | |
| By vouchers | | 386 67 |
| " 2 per cent. as treasurer | | 7 73 |
| Balance Dr | | 23 17 |
| | 417 57 | 417 57 |
| To balance in treasury | 23 17 | |

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer of Special Fund.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DR. | | |
| To amount from 2892-3 | 45 59 | |
| " amount from collector | 201 86 | |
| CR. | | |
| By vouchers | | 160 76 |
| " 2 per cent. as treasurer | | 3 22 |
| Balance Dr | | 83 47 |
| | 247 45 | 247 45 |
| To balance in treasury | 83 47 | |

STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES OF BOROUGH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Borough Debt, Series III | $375 00 | |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Balance in treasury of Borough Fund | | $ 23 17 |
| Balance in treasury of Borough Debt Fund, Series III | | 83 47 |
| Liabilities in excess of assets | | 268 36 |
| | 375 00 | 375 00 |
| Total indebtedness of Boro | 268 36 | |

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, do certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers and accounts of the collector and treasurer of said borough, and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 12th day of March, A. D., 1894.

A. B. GILLAM,
J. H. SHIMER,
J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
Auditors.


GO TO

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Tailor

-FOR A-

Fine and Perfect-Fitting

SUIT.

Mount Union, - Penn'a.

PENN STREET .....Restaurant.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

Wholesale and Retail.

I will receive daily the Best Shell and Tub Oysters in the Market.

When in Town Try My 25c. STEWS.

The only Ladies' Restaurant in the city. Open until 12 o'clock Every Night.

G. W. FISHER,

Huntingdon, - Pa.

Are You Awake

to the fact that every cent or dollar saved is so much made?

Are You Aware

that money can be saved by taking advantage of the cash bargains to be had at our store?

Do You Know

that we keep the best assorted stock of General Merchandise in town? We know this. In Dry Goods we can offer you just as good bargains and just as good goods as you can get by seuding away from home.

Come And See

what bargains we can give you.

*J. G. Gillam.*

JUST ARRIVED.

A Full Line of MEN'S, LADIES', and CHILDRENS' SHOES,

Which I wish to dispose of Hard Times Prices.

A lot of Men's Shoes at $1.00, $1.15 and $1.25. Can't be beat.

Ladies' Shoes from $1.00 upwards.

A full line of Dry Goods, Notions, Froceries, Table and Floor Oil Cloth.

Marketable Produce taken in exchange for goods at Cash Prices.

S. B. MYERS,

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

HUNTINGDON, PA. Opposite Opera House.

NEW LOT HERE!

Fast Color Calico, 5 1-2 Cts. Yd.

Men's Seamless Derby Rib Top Socks, 4 pairs for 25c.

Lancashire Gingham at only 25c. a Yd

Boys' Waists at 18c., usual price, 30c.

HEavy rib Long Stockings, 4 pairs, 25c., heap at 13C. Pr.

The above goods are all new and illustrate a few of the MANY BARGAINS we have to offer you at

LYNN'S - NOVELTY - STORE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

# The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., March 21, 1894


## LOCAL NOTES.

—Easter—next Sunday.

—The weather prophets are not in it.

—Our borough schools will close next week.

—On the 20th day of this month the day and night will be equal.

—County Superintendent Rudy, of Huntingdon, was in town to-day.

—Our different Sunday schools will elect officers for the ensuing year next Sunday morning.

—A bill to make foot ball playing a crime has been introduced in the Massachusetts legislature.

—The annual auditors' statement of the financial condition of the borough appears in this issue.

—The next annual encampment of the G. A. R. of Pennsylvania will be held at Williamsport.

—S. B. Myers has an advertisement in this issue. Something may be found in it of interest to you. Read it.

—Mrs. L. M. Speer was called to Tyrone yesterday evening on account of the serious illness of her mother.

—The merchant who says that "advertising does not pay" does not advertise. That is how he happens to know.

—Mrs. Rev. G. W. Stroup and son Ord, of West End, Bedford county, are guests of the family of Samuel Spangler.

—The Clearfield county Republican convention was held on Tuesday. Delegates were instructed for Hastings and Lyon.

—The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church will meet at the residence of H. H. Swope to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock.

—F. W. Kieferle and wife, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mrs. Kieferle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Spanogle, of the Juniata house.

—A. C. Fisher yesterday moved from one of Geo. W. Yocum's houses on Ridge street to one of M. L. Rex's housos on Main street.

—The Union bank of Huntingdon will become a National bank next May under the name of Union National bank. Capital, $50,000.

—The banks of the Juniata river in this vicinity are daily inhabited by fishing parties, but from all reports very few fish have been caught.

—Belting—leather or rubber—best quality furnished to order on short notice. Call on or write for prices.
H. H. SWOPE.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Spring Term opens May 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—Geo. M. Spanogle, L. M. Speer and H. H. Swope represented Mapleton at the Republican county convention held in the Opera House, Huntingdon, yesterday.

—Quite a number of removals have taken place during the past week. When our people all get settled again the ITEM will endeavor to give a list of the removals.

—The quarantine has been lifted from the houses in which small pox had prevailed in Tyrone Forges, and passenger trains are now making regular stops at the station.

—George W. Wright, W. T. Boring, T. M. Logan and F. H. Logan were the representatives from this vicinity to conference. Mr. Wright continued his trip to Philadelphia.

—Miss Alice Wright, received by express one day last week a box containing a pug dog of a couple weeks' growth, presented to her by F. Frank Fisher, of Harrisburg.

—Services in the U. B. church for next Sunday are as follows: Sunday school, 9 A. M.; preaching, 10.30; young people's prayer meeting, 2 P. M.; Christian endeavor, 6; Prayer meeting, 7

—Howard E. Butz, who for near a decade has been editor of the Huntingdon *Globe*, has acquired sole ownership of that paper. Mr. Butz is a gentleman and a scholar and his abilities have brought the *Globe* to its present position among state journals.

—The entertainment given by C. H. Linvill, in Rex's hall on Monday evening under the auspices of the Epworth League of the M. E. church was well patronized, the receipts amounting to $17.90 The entertainment was good and well worth the price of admission.

—Incendiaries fired the large barn on Thomas Shipton's farm in Barree township, this county, early last Wednesday morning, and the building and its contents were destroyed. Four horses and eight head of cattle were burned to death.

—Monday was the day set for the inspection of bridges along the middle division, but an indefiinite postponement has been ordered. There are forty-eight stone, thirty-three iron, fifteen overhead and three coal tipple bridges along the division, not to mention the small culverts scattered rather thickly between Harrisburg and Altoona.

—Congressman Johnson, owner of the Johnstown Steel Works, ot Johnstown, Pa., has authorized the announcement that these mammoth works will be removed to Cleveland as speedily as arrangements can be concluded. The company will erect a $3,000,000 plant in that city. Three thousand men will be employed.

—Next Friday evening will be the seventh anniversary of the organization of Washington Camp, No. 59, P. O. S. of A., of this place. Owing to the stringency of the times the Camp will dispense with the usual banquet and instead will have a sermon preached to the membership by Rev. F. W. Curry, in the M. E. church, Sunday morning, April 1st.

—The Pennsylvania railroad relief fund at the close of the year showed a balance of $731,058.10 The surplus fund now amounts to $228,840.41, having been increased during the year by the addition of interest amounting to $8,886.16. The subject of utilizing this fund is being considered by the advisory committee and the management. There are 32,827 members.

—Judge Lyon last week overruled the defendant's motion for a new trial in the Carpenter murder case at Mifflintown. The prisoner, James Carpenter, convicted in February of the murder of his blind father, was called for sentence immediately after the opinion was rendered. Without the least manifestation of nervousness he heard the words that doomed him to death on the scaffold. Before sentence was pronounced he proclaimed himself innocent of the crime.

—The sound of the tack hammer will soon be heard in the land, while the thrifty housewives wage the annual war against dirt. Mankind has had to hide its crestfallen head since science with a loud voice has proclaimed that woman's antagonism to dirt is a highly necessary sanitary measure, instead of a silly and uncalled for routing of the household goods. Housecleaning, while not exactly pleasant to the onlookers, is good in the long run, and, like toothache feels good when it is done hurting.

—The Republican county convention was held in the Opera House, Huntingdon, yesterday afternoon. It was probably the shortest session ever held in this county, lasting but about 45 minutes. Nearly all the districts in the county were represented. Charles G. Brown, esq., was elected chairman, and Hayes Mattern, George M. Spanogle and E. M. Greene, secretaries. George B. Orlady and I. N. Swope were elected delegates to the state convention by acclamation. The delegates were instructed to support the following candidates: Gen. D. H. Hastings, governor; John B. Robinson, lieutenant governor; Giles D. Price, auditor general; W. J. Latta, secretary of internal affairs; Galusha A. Grow, and George F. Huff, congressmen at large. The convention will be held May 20th.

### Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for ears we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Buc len's Arnica Salve and Eclectric Bitters, and have never handled remedies hat sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by B. O'Connor & and and Sons

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

### Mrs. Rachel Stever.

Mrs. Rachel Stever, relict of the late David Stever, died at her home in Cass township, Saturday night, March 17, 1894, aged 85 years, 9 months and 29 days. Her maiden name was Miller and she and her husband commenced housekeeping 62 years ago on the farm where she died. Mrs. Stever was a life long and consistent member of the Lutheran church. Her pew was always occupied unless she were kept away by sickness. During her long illness she suffered much but no word of complaint escaped her. She took God at his word, believing that He was faithful who had promised. She was a devoted wife, an affectionate mother and a kind, charitable neighbor. A brother, Nicholas Miller, of Mapleton, and a sister, Mrs. Barbara Miller, of Mifflin county, survive her. Six chiidren also survive her all of whom are married. They are John and David Stever, of Cass township, Mrs. Mary Green and Mrs. Kate Wilson, of Cassville, Mrs. Precilla Brumbaugh, of Penn township and Mrs. Bruce Yocum, of Mapleton. The remains were interred at Cassville on Monday in the presence of a large circle of sorrowing friends.

### John Grainey.

John Grainey died suddenly at his residence just east of the borough limits this morning at 1 o'clock. He has been in ill health for some time but was able most of the time to move about. Yesterday he was quite poorly and last night had a paralytic stroke. He slept peacefully away.

Mr. Grainey was born in Ireland, June 18, 1824, hence was at the time of his death aged 69 years, 9 months and 3 days. When 18 years of age he came to this country. About 1859 he was married to Miss Mary Palmer and settled at Jackstown, one mile east of Mapleton. To them five children—four sons and one daughter—were born. One son and the daughter died in infancy. Two sons have died within the past ten years. Mrs. Grainey and one son who has been the support of his aged and feeble parents are the surviving members of the family. These have the sympathy of the entire community.

The remains will be interred in Mountain View cemetery to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock. Services will be conducted at the home by Rev. D. H. Campbell.

### Reformatory Notes.

From Record of March 17th.

Population, 477.

Last consecutive number, 1415.

Seventeen persons visited the Reformatory this week.

There are fifty-two boys employed in the brush factory.

Two inmates were received from Franklin county on Wednesday.

Nos. 563 and 574 were released on expiration of maximum sentence yesterday.

Two head of cattle and two hogs were received on the Reformatory farm this week.

The tinners manufactured six large coffee cans for the kitchen department this week.

Wall windlasses are being attached to each of the electric arc lamps in the different cell houses.

The carpentry class are making two large and substantial tables for use in the kitchen department.

Several library and school books have been rebound in the book-binding department this week.

Two thousand different flower plants were transplanted in the green house since our last issue.

Consecutive Nos. 682, 676, 952, 1049, 1078, 1087, 1089, 1095, 1098 and 1100 were released on parole this week.

The shirt factory shipped two hundred and fifty dozen shirts this week and received orders for forty-nine dozen.

Twenty-five dozen hose and twenty-five dozen suspenders were received in the clothing department this week for Reformatory use.

Steward Lang reports the following supplies received in the kitchen department since our last issue: six barrels of syrup, one barrel of ginger snaps, one barrel of lemon cakes, one thousand pounds of dried apples, ten quarts of cranberries and four hundred pounds of coffee.

### The Weather.

Lightning, thunder, rain, hail and snow were the meteorological events that characterized the 15th day of March, 1894, between 8 and 12 o'clock in the morning. It was the first thunder and lightning of the season, and the weather was in marked contrast with the balmy, sunshiny weather of the previous days of the month; but then it was what might have been expected, for March is a month of climatic surprises, and he who takes his coat off believing it is time for spring work, may be obliged to put it on again and wait for the weather to get settled.

### M. E. Conference Appointments.

Juniata, District, J. Max Lantz, Presiding Elder, Lewistown.

Alum Bank, Robert M. Snyder.
Bedford, Hiles C. Pardoe.
Blain, John S. Souser.
Burnham, William C. Robins.
Burnt Cabins, to be supplied.
Cassville, Robert H. Stine and D. D. Kauffman.
Clearville, William A. Miller.
Concord, J. Bruner Graham, one to be supplied.
Ennisville, Theodore S. Faus.
Everett, John A. Wood, jr.
Hopewell, Morris E. Swartz.
Huntingdon, First Church, Alex R. Lambert; Second Church, Barnett H. Hart.
James Creek, Walter R. Whitney.
Lewistown, J. B. Polsgrove.
Manor Hill, Andrew W. Decker.
Mapleton and Mill Creek, Frank W. Curry.
McVeytown, Nelson E. C. Clever.
Mifflintown, Martin L. Drum.
Mount Union, William Brill.
New Bloomfield, Joseph K. Knisely.
Newton Hamilton, John A. Mattern.
Orbisonia, William H. Stevens.
Petersburg, Andrew B. Hooven.
Port Royal, Joshua K. Lloyd, one to be supplied.
Ray's Hill, Charles W. Karns.
Reedsville, George L. Comp.
Saxton, Elton H. Wallace.
Schellsburg, Elmer E. Harter.
Shirleysburg, Augustus C. Forscht.
Thompsontown, Henry Treverton.
Three Springs, Lorenzo D. Ott.
Wagner, Thomas W. McKenty, (supply).
Wolfsburg, John C. Brown.

SUPERNUMERARY AND SUPERANNUATED PREACHERS.—William Henry Stevens, George Berkstresser, Lewis Rudisill, William Schriber, William E. Hoch, Ceylon W. Marshall, Levi S. Crone, Martin L. Smith, William H. Bowden.

OTHER PREACHERS.

Harrisburg District, William W. Evans, Presiding Elder, Harrisburg.
Dillsburg and Wellsville, Alexander Lamberson.
Fifth Street, George W. Stevens.
Thirteenth Street, Emory M. Stevens.
McConnellsburg, Owen Hicks.
Mount Holly, John D. W. Deavor.
Newport, P. P. Strawinski.
Stewartstown, Furman Adams.
West Fairview and Marysville, Edwin A. Pyles.
Wrightsville, Charles T. Dunning.
York, Duke Street, John R. Dunkerly.
First Church, Richard Hinkle.

Altoona District, David S. Monroe, Presiding Elder, Altoona.
North, Crawford L. Benscoter.
Hollidaysburg, C. V. Hartzell.
Houtzdale, Herman H. Crotsley.
Osceola, William R. Picken.
Ramey, Charles A. Biddle.

Danville District, Ezra H. Yocum, Presiding Elder, Sunbury.
Ashland, William F. D. Noble.
Trinity, George M. Klepfer.
Espy and Light Street, Reuben E. Wilson.
Gordon, Henry M. Ash.
Northumberland, John L. Leilich.
Rohrsburg, Elial M. Chilcoat.
Stockton and Beaver Meadow, Oliver S. Metzler.
Sunbury, George Leidy.
Weatherly, John W. Buckley.

Williamsport District, Milton K. Foster, Presiding Elder, Williamsport.
Austin, Samuel D. Wilson.
Emporium, Edward E. A. Deavor.
Fairview, James F. Glass.
Flemington, Fletcher W. Biddle.
Jersey Shore, James M. Johnston.
Lewisburg, Isaac N. Moorhead.
Muncy, Amos L. Baldwin.
Renovo, Findley B. Riddle.
Waterville, George N. Crotsley (supply).
Fourth Street, Marshall C. Piper.
Third Street, Simpson B. Evans.

### Coughed Up a Snake.

A horse belonging to a prominent groceryman of Chambersburg, coughed up a blacksnake the other day which measured four feet in length. The horse had been sick for several days, but is now is as frisky as a fox. It is supposed that the snake was taken into the horse's stomach when quite small. It had been dead about four days before it was thrown up.

### A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

### Notice.

April 1st, I will resume blacksmithing in my shop near M. E. church. All persons are hereby notified that my terms will be strictly cash. I will not do a credit business. W. H. MOUNTS.

The wood pile is a kind of chop house the tramp has no use for.


## Winter Goods.

*The time of the year is now at hand that you will want heavy goods, such as Cotton Flannels, Colored flannels, Mied Goods and*

*RED FLANNELS,*

*also all grades of winter Underwear. We have them in stock an and prices to suit any and all. Our stock*

*BOOTS AND SHOES*

*and Rubber Goods is also complete. We aim to keep a complete stock of Groceries. We can suaply your wants in any line. We know*

*TIMES ARE DULL*

*and Money scarce but we want to say that you can get as much value for your dollar here as any where in the county. We also take any kind of marketable*

*PRODUCE*

*in echange for goods the same as cash. Remember the place.*

*A. B. GILLAM,*
*Mapleton, Pa.*

A

Happy

New

Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

*B. O'CONNOR & SONS*

# REV. DR. TALMAGE.

## THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

### Subject: "From Conquest to Conquest."

TEXT: "*Behold the days come, saith the Lord, that the plowman shall overtake the reaper.*"—Amos ix., 13.

Picture of a tropical clime, with a season so prosperous that the harvest reaches clear over to the planting time, and the swarthy husbandman swinging the sickle in the thick grain almost feels the breath of the horses on his shoulders, the horses hitched to the plow preparing for a new crop. "Behold the days come, saith the Lord, that the plowman shall overtake the reaper." When is that? That is now. That is this day, when hardly have you done reaping one harvest before the plowman is getting ready for another.

I know that many declare that Christianity has collapsed; that the Bible is an obsolete book; that the Christian church is on the retreat. I will here and now show that the opposite of that is true.

An Arab guide was leading a French infidel across a desert, and ever and anon the Arab guide would get down in the sand and pray to the Lord. It disgusted the French infidel, and after awhile as the Arab got up from one of his prayers the infidel said, "How do you know there is any God?" and the Arab guide said: "How do I know that a man and a camel passed along our tent last night? I know it by the footprints in the sand. And you want to know how I know whether there is any God? Look at that sunset. Is that the footstep of a man?" And by the same process you and I have come to understand that this book is the footstep of a God.

But now let us see whether the Bible is a last year's almanac. Let us see whether the church of God is in a Bull Run retreat, muskets, canteens and haversacks strewing all the way. The great English historian, Sharon Turner, a man of vast learning and of great accuracy, not a clergyman, but an attorney as well as a historian, gives this overwhelming statistic in regard to Christianity and in regard to the number of Christians in the different centuries: In the first century, 500,000 Christians; in the second century, 2,000,000 Christians; in the third century, 5,000,000 Christians; in the fourth century, 10,000,000 Christians; in the fifth century, 15,000,000 Christians; in the sixth century, 20,000,000 Christians; in the seventh century, 24,000,000 Christians; in the eighth century, 30,000,000 Christians; in the ninth century, 40,000,000 Christians; in the tenth century, 50,000,000 Christians; in the eleventh century, 70,000,000 Christians; in the twelfth century, 80,000,000 Christians; in the thirteenth century, 75,000,000 Christians; in the fourteenth century, 80,000,000 Christians; in the fifteenth century, 100,000,000 Christians; in the sixteenth century, 125,000,000 Christians; in the seventeenth century, 155,000,000; in the eighteenth century, 200,000,000 Christians—a decadence, as you observe, in only one century and more than made up in the following centuries, while it is the usual computation that there will be, when the record of the nineteenth century is made up, at least 300,000,000 Christians.

Poor Christianity! What a pity it has no friends! How lonesome it must be! Who will take it out of the poorhouse? Poor Christianity! Three hundred millions in one century. In a few weeks of the year 1881 2,500,000 copies of the New Testament distributed. Why, the earth is like an old castle with twenty gates and a park artillery ready to thunder down every gate. Lay aside all Christendom and see how heathendom is being surrounded and honeycombed and attacked by this all conquering gospel. At the beginning of this century there were only 150 missionaries; now there are 25,000 missionaries and native helpers and evangelists. At the beginning of this century there were only 50,000 heathen converts; now there are 1,750,000 converts from heathendom.

There is not a seacoast on the planet but the battery of the gospel is planted and ready to march on—north, south, east, west. You all know that the chief work of an army is to plant the batteries. It may take many days to plant the batteries, and they may do all their work in ten minutes. These batteries are being planted all along the seacoasts and in all nations. It may take a good while to plant them, and they may do all their work in one day. They will. Nations are to be born in one day. But just come back to Christendom and recognize the fact that during the last ten years as many people have connected themselves with evangelical churches as connected themselves with the churches in the first fifty years of this century.

So Christianity is falling back, and the Bible, they say, is becoming an obsolete book. I go into a court, and wherever I find a judge's bench or a clerk's desk I find a Bible. Upon what book could there be uttered the solemnity of an oath? What book is apt to be put in the trunk of the young man as he leaves for city life? The Bible. What shall I find in nine out of every ten homes in Brooklyn? The Bible. In nine out of every ten homes in Christendom? The Bible. Voltaire wrote the prophecy that the Bible in the nineteenth century would become extinct. The century is nearly gone, and as there have been more Bibles published in the latter part of the century than in the former part of the century, do you think the Bible will become extinct in the next six years?

I have to tell you that the room in which Voltaire wrote that prophecy not long ago was crowded from floor to ceiling with Bibles from Switzerland. Suppose the Congress of the United States should pass a law that there should be no more Bibles printed in America and no more Bibles read. If there are 40,000,000 grown people in the United States, there would be 40,000,000 people in an army to put down such a law and defend their right to read the Bible. But suppose the Congress of the United States should make a law against the reading or the publication of any other book, how many people would go out in such a crusade?

Could you get 400,000,000 people to go out and risk their lives in defense of Shakespeare's tragedies or Gladstone's tracts or Macaulay's "History of England?" You know that there are 1000 men who would die in defense of this book where there is not more than one man who would die in defense of any other book. You try to insult my common sense by telling me the Bible is fading out from the world.

It is the most popular book of the century. How do I know it? I know it just as I know in regard to other books. How many volumes of that book are published? Well, you say, 5000. How many copies of that book are published? A hundred thousand. Which is the more popular? Why, of course the one that has 100,000 circulation. And if this book has more copies abroad in the world, if there are five times as many Bibles abroad as any other book, does not that show you that the most popular book on the planet to-day is the word of God?

"Oh," say people, "the church is a collection of hypocrites, and it is losing its power, and it is fading out from the world." Is it? A bishop of the Methodist church told me that that denomination averages two new churches every day of the year. There are at least 1500 new Christian churches built in America every year. Does that look as though the church were fading out, as though it were a defunct institution? Which institution stands nearest the hearts of the people of America to-day? I do not care in what village, or in what city, or what neighborhood you go. Which institution is it? Is it the postoffice? Is it the hotel? Is it the lecturing hall? Ah, you know it is not. You know that the institution which stands nearest to the hearts of the American people is the Christian church. If you have ever seen a church burn down, you have seen thousands of people standing and looking at it—people who never go into a church—the tears raining down their cheeks. The whole story is told.

You may talk about the church being a collection of hypocrites, but when the diphtheria sweeps your children off whom do you send for? The postmaster, the attorney-general, the hotel-keeper, alderman? No; you send for a minister of this Bible region. And if you have not a room in your house for the obsequies, what building do you solicit? Do you say, "Give me the finest room in the hotel?" Do you say, "Give me that theatre?" Do you say, "Give me a place in that public building, where I can lay my dead for a little while until we say a prayer over it?" No. You say, "Give us the house of God."

And if there is a song to be sung at the obsequies, what do you want? What does anybody want? "The Marseillaise" hymn? "God Save the Queen?" Our own grand national air? No. They want the hymn with which they sang their old Christian mother into her last sleep, or they want sung the Sabbath-school hymn which their little girl sang the last Sabbath afternoon she was out before she got that awful sickness which broke your heart. I appeal to your common sense. You know the most endearing institution on earth, the most popular institution on earth to-day is the church of the Lord Jesus Christ.

The infidels say, "Infidelity shows its successes from the fact that it is everywhere accepted, and it can say what it will." Why, my friends, infidelity is not half so blatant in our days as it was in the days of our fathers. Do you know that in the days of our fathers there were pronounced infidels in public authority and they could get any political position? Let a man to-day declare himself antagonistic to the Christian religion, and what city wants him for mayor, what State wants him for governor, what nation wants him for president or for king? Let a man openly proclaim himself the enemy of our glorious Christianity, and he cannot get a majority of votes in any State, in any city, in any county, in any ward of America.

Do you think that such a scene could be enacted now as was enacted in the days of Robespierre, when a shameless woman was elevated as a goddess and was carried in a golden chair to a cathedral, where incense was burned to her and people bowed down before her as a divine being, she taking the place of the Bible and God Almighty, while in the corridor of that cathedral were enacted such scenes of drunkenness and debauchery and obscenity as has never been witnessed? Do you believe such a thing could possibly occur in Christendom to-day? No, sir! The police, whether of Paris or New York, would swoop on it.

I know infidelity makes a good deal of talk in our day. It is on the principle that if a man jump overboard from a Cunard steamer he makes more excitement than all the 500 people that stay on the decks. But the fact that he jumps overboard—does that stop the ship? Does that wreck the 500 passengers? It makes great excitement when a man jumps from the lecturing platform or from the pulpit in fidelity, but does that keep the Bible and the Church from carrying their millions of passengers into the skies?

They say, these men, that science is overcoming religion in our day. They look through the spectacles of the infidel scientists, and they say: "It is impossible that this book can be true. People are finding it out. The Bible has got to go overboard. Science is going to throw it overboard." Do you believe that the Bible account of the origin of life will be overthrown by infidel scientists who have fifty different theories about the origin of life? If they should come up in solid phalanx, all agreeing upon one sentiment and one theory, perhaps Christianity might be damaged, but there are not so many differences of opinion inside the church as outside the church.

People used to say, "There are so many different denominations of Christians—that shows there is nothing in religion." I have to tell you that all denominations agree on the two or three or four radical doctrines of the Christian religion. They are unanimous in regard to Jesus Christ, and they are unanimous in regard to the divinity of the Scriptures. How is it on the other side? All split up—you cannot find two of them alike. Oh, it makes me sick to see these literary fops going along with a copy of Darwin under one arm and a case of transfixed grasshoppers and butterflies under the other arm, telling about the "survival of the fittest," and Huxley's protoplasm, and the nebular hypothesis.

The fact is that some naturalists just as soon as they find out the difference between the feelers of a wasp and the horns of a beetle begin to patronize the Almighty, while Agassiz, glorious Agassiz, who never made any pretensions to being a Christian, puts both his feet on the doctrine of evolution and says, "I see that many of the naturalists of our day are adopting facts which do not bear observation or have not passed under observation." These men warring against each other—Darwin warring against Lamarche, Wallace warring against Cope, even Herschel denouncing Ferguson.

They do not agree about anything. They do not agree on embryology, do not agree on the gradation of the species. What do they agree on? Herschel writes a whole chapter on the errors of astronomy. La Place declares that the moon was not put in the right place. He says that if it had been put four times farther from the earth than it is now there would be more harmony in the universe, but Lionville comes up just in time to prove that the moon was put in the right place.

How many colors woven into the light? Seven, says Isaac Newton. Three, says David Brewster. How high is the aurora borealis? Two and a half miles, says Lias. One hundred and sixty-eight miles, says Twining. How far is the sun from the earth? Seventy-six million miles, says Lacalle. Eighty-two million miles, says Humboldt. Ninety million miles, says Henderson. One hundred and four million miles, says Mayer—only a little difference of 28,000,000 miles! All split up among themselves—not agreeing on anything. They come and say that the churches of Jesus Christ are divided on the great doctrines. All united they are, in Jesus Christ, in the divinity of the Scriptures. While they come up and propose to render their verdict, no two of them agree on that verdict.

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed on a verdict?" asks the court or the clerk of the jury as they come in after having spent the whole night in deliberating. If the jury says, "Yes, we have agreed," the verdict is recorded, but suppose one of the jurymen says, "I think the man was guilty of murder," another says, "I think he was guilty of manslaughter in the second degree," and another man says, "I think he was guilty of assault and battery, with intent to kill," the judge would say: "Go back to your room and bring in a verdict. Agree on something. That is no verdict."

Here these infidel scientists have impaneled themselves as a jury to decide this trial between infidelity, the plaintiff, and Christianity, the defendant, and after being out for centuries they come in to render their verdict. Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed on a verdict? No, no. Then go back for another 500 years and deliberate and agree on something. There is not a poor, miserable wretch in the Tombs court to-morrow that could be condemned by a jury that did not agree on the verdict, and yet you expect us to give up our glorious Christianity to please these men who cannot agree on anything.

Ah, my friends, the church of Jesus Christ instead of falling back, is on the advance! I am certain it is on the advance. O Lord God, take Thy sword from Thy thigh and ride forth to the victory!

I am mightily encouraged because I find among other things that while this Christianity has been bombarded for centuries infidelity has not destroyed one church, or crippled one minister, or uprooted one verse of one chapter of all the Bible. The church all the time getting the victory, and the shot and shell of its enemies nearly exhausted.

I have been examining their ammunition lately. I have looked all through their cartridge boxes. They have not in the last twenty years advanced one new idea. They have utterly exhausted their ammunition in the battle against the church and against the Scriptures, while the sword of the Lord Almighty is as keen as it ever was. We are just getting our troops into line. They are coming up in companies, and in regiments, and in brigades, and you will hear a shout after awhile that will make the earth quake and the heavens ring with "Alleluia!" It will be this, "Forward, the whole line!"

And then I find another most encouraging thought in the fact that the secular printing press and pulpit seem harnessed in the same team for the proclamation of the gospel. Every Wall street banker to-morrow in New York, every State street banker to-morrow in Boston, every Third street banker to-morrow in Philadelphia, every banker in the United States, and every merchant will have in his pocket a treatise on Christianity, a call to repentence, ten, twenty or thirty passages of Scripture in the reports of session preached throughout these cities and throughout the land to-day. It will be so in Chicago, so in New Orleans, so in Charleston, so in Boston, so in Philadelphia, so everywhere.

I know the tract societies are doing a grand and glorious work, but I tell you there is no power on earth to-day equal to the fact that the American printing press is taking up the sermons which are preached to a few hundred or a few thousand people and on Monday morning and Monday evening, in the morning and evening papers, scattering that truth to the millions. What a thought it is! What an encouragement for every Christian man!

Besides that, have you noticed that during the past few years every one of the doctrines of the Bible came under discussion in the secular press? Do you not remember a few years ago, when every paper in the United States had an editorial on the subject, "Is There Such a Thing as Future Punishment?" It was the strangest thing that there should be a discussion in the secular papers on that subject, but every paper in the United States and in Christendom discussed, "Is There Such a Thing as Retribution?" I know there were small wits who made sport of the discussion, but there was not an intelligent man on earth who, as the result of that discussion, did not ask himself the question, "What is going to be my eternal destiny?" So it was in regard to Tyndall's prayer gauge.

About twelve years ago, you remember, the secular papers discussed that, and with just as much earnestness as the religious papers, and there was not a man in Christendom who did not ask himself the question "Is there anything in prayer? May the creature impress the Creator?" Oh, what a mighty fact, what a glorious fact—the secular printing press and the pulpit of the church of Jesus Christ harnessed in the same team!

Then look at the international series of Sunday-school lessons. Do you know that every Sabbath, between 3 and 5 o'clock, there are 5,000,000 children studying the same lesson—a lesson prepared by the leading minds of the country and printed in the papers—and then these subjects are discussed and given over to the teachers, who give them over to the children? So, whereas, once, and within our memory, the children nibbled here and there at a story in the Bible, now they are taken through from Genesis to Revelation, and we shall have 5,000,000 children forestalled for Christianity. My soul is full of exultation. I feel as if I could shout—I will shout, "Alleluia, the Lord God omnipotent reigneth!"

Then you notice a more significant fact, if you have talked with people on the subject, that they are getting dissatisfied with philosophy and science as a matter of comfort. They say it does not amount to anything when you have a dead child in the house. They will tell you, when they were sick and the door of the future seemed opening, the only comfort they could find was in the Gospel. People are having demonstrated all over the land that science and philosophy cannot solace the trouble and woes of the world, and they want some other religion, and they are taking Christianity, the only sympathetic religion that ever came into the world.

Now, there are some men who say they have never seen Christ crowned in the heart, and they do not believe it is ever done. There is a group of men who say they have never heard the voice of Christ; they have never heard the voice of God. They do not believe it ever transpired or was ever heard—that anything like it ever occurred. I point to 20,000,000 or 1,000,000 people who say, "Christ was crowned in our hearts' affections; we have seen Him and felt Him in our souls, and we have heard His voice; we have heard it in storm and darkness; we have heard it again and again." Whose testimony will you take? These men who say they have not heard the voice, have not seen the coronation, or will you take the thousands and millions of Christians who testify of what they saw with their own eyes and heard with their own ears?

Yonder is an aged Christian after fifty years' experience of the power of godliness in his soul. Ask this man whether, when he buried his dead, the religion of Jesus Christ was not a consolation. Ask him if through the long years of his pilgrimage the Lord ever forsook him. Ask him if, when he looks forward to the future, if he has not a peace and a joy, and a consolation the world cannot take away. Put this testimony of what he has seen and what he has felt opposite to the testimony of a man who says he has not seen anything on the subject or felt anything on the subject. Will you take the testimony of people who have not seen or people who have seen?

You say morphia puts one to sleep. You say in time of sickness it is very useful. I deny it. Morphia never puts anybody to sleep; it never alleviates pain. You ask me why I say that. I have never tried it. I never took it. I deny that morphia is any soothing to the nerves or any quiet in time of sickness. I deny that morphia ever put anybody to sleep, but here are twenty persons who say they have all felt the soothing effects of a physician's prescribing morphine. Whose testimony will you take? Those who took the medicine or my testimony, I never having taken the medicine? Here is the Gospel of Jesus Christ, an anodyne for all trouble, the mightiest medicine that ever came down to earth. Here is a man who says: "I don't believe in it. There is no power in it." Here are other people who say: "We have found out its power and know its soothing influence. It has cured us." Whose testimony will you take in regard to this healing medicine.

I feel that I have convinced every man in this house that it is utter folly to take the testimony of those who have never tried the Gospel of Jesus Christ in their own heart and life. We have tens of thousands of witnesses. I believe you are ready to take their testimony. Young man, do not be ashamed to be a friend of the Bible. Do not put your thumb in your vest, as young men sometimes do, and swagger about talking of the glorious light of the nineteenth century and of there being no need of a Bible. They have the light of nature in India and China and in all the dark places on earth. Did you ever hear that the light of nature gave them comfort for their trouble? They have lancets to cut and juggernauts to crush, but no comfort. Ah, my friends, you had better stop your skepticism. Suppose you are put in this crisis: Oh, father, your child is dying. What are you going to say to her?

Colonel Ethan Allen was a famous infidel in his day. His wife was a very consecrated woman. The mother instructed the daughter in the truths of Christianity. The daughter sickened and was about to die, and she said to her father: "Father, shall I take your instruction, or shall I take mother's instruction? I am going to die now. I must have this matter decided." That man who had been loud in his infidelity, said to his dying daughter, "My dear, you had better take your mother's religion." My advice is the same to you—oh, young man, you had better take your mother's religion. You know how it comforted her. You know what she said to you when she was dying. You had better take your mother's religion.

# THE BLAND BILL PASSED.

## THE SENATE FAVORS COINAGE OF THE SEIGNIORAGE.

### The Measure Agreed to by a Vote of 44 to 31—Even Its Friends Surprised at the Large Majority in Its Favor—The Vote in Detail—Sent to the President.

The Bland seigniorage bill was passed in the Senate, just as it came from the House, by a vote of 44 yeas to 31 nays. When the result was announced there was hand clapping in the crowded galleries, which breach of order was rebuked by the presiding officer. The Republicans who voted for the bill were Senators Dubois, Hansbrough, Mitchell (Oregon), Pettigrew, Power, Quay, Shoup, Stewart, Teller and Wolcott. The Democrats who voted against it were Senators Brice, Caffery, Gorman, McPherson, Mitchell (Wis.), Murphy, Palmer, Smith and Vilas. The three Populist Senators, Messrs. Allen, Kyle and Peffer, voted for it.

Mr. Hill announced his pair with Mr. Dixon. As the bill passed without any amendment, its next stage was its presentation to the President for his approval or disapproval. Preparatory to the vote five short speeches were made—three in favor of the bill and two against it. No other business of public importance was transacted and the Senate at 4.10 adjourned.

The majority in favor of the passage of the Bland seigniorage bill was unexpectedly large. Even the friends of the bill had underestimated the number of its supporters.

Senator Vilas, who is regarded as the spokesman of the Administration, indicated in his speech that the President did not favor the passage of the bill. Senator Lindsay, on the other hand, who is regarded as an Administration man, and who is at least a mouthpiece for Secretary Carlisle, spoke and voted in its favor.

The action of Senator Hill in recording his vote in favor of the seigniorage bill, for this is practically what he did do, being paired with Senator Dixon, a strong opponent of it, created much comment, which is increased by the fact that his colleague, Mr. Murphy, voted against the bill. Mr. Murphy says he voted against the bill because he was satisfied that it was objectionable to his ideas on the financial question.

Following is the vote in detail on the passage of the Bland seigniorage bill.

Yeas—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Colquit, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Gordon, Hansbrough, Harris, Hunton, Irby, Jones, of Arkansas; Kyle, Lindsay, McLaurin, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, of Oregon; Morgan, Pasco, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pugh, Quay, Ransom, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees, White, Wolcott—44.

Nays—Aldrich, Allison, Brice, Caffrey, Carey, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Dolph, Gallinger, Gorman, Gibson, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Morrill, Murphy, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Smith, Stockbridge, Vilas, Washburn, Wilson—31.

### Definition of "Seigniorage."

The New York Recorder offered a prize of twenty-five dollars for the best definition of the word "Seigniorage," so frequently heard of late in connection with the silver question. A definition of the word given by Senator Sherman, and agreed to by silver Senators, is in these words: "The seigniorage is merely the difference between the coinage value of the silver and its cost."

The clearest, briefest, and, on the whole, best statement of what "seigniorage" means as applied to the existing financial condition of this country was that received from Mr. Fred. J. Herzog, of New York, to whom therefore the paper has awarded its prize. Mr. Herzog's definition is as follows:

"Seigniorage consists of the difference between the cost of an amount of bullion and the face value of the coins minted from it. By the Sherman act the Government was compelled to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month, at the market price. As the price of silver fluctuated, so the amount of Treasury notes issued in payment of this bullion sometimes increased, sometimes diminished. The downward tendency having been greater in the last few years, there were issued, from the time of the passage of the Sherman act to its repeal, $154,000,000 in Treasury notes, to cover an amount of bullion which should actually have made 209,000,000 silver dollars. In other words, there is now an amount of bullion (in excess of the reserve necessary to cover the $154,000,000 Treasury notes) in the Treasury which, if coined, would make 55,000,000 silver dollars, against which the seigniorage bill is to issue paper currency, and so put $55,000,000 in the Treasury and help the Government out of its financial difficulties."

## BALANCE OF TRADE.

### Increase of Cotton Exports Has Greatly Helped the United States.

Inquiry at the Board of Statistics not only verifies the statement as to the favorable turn in the balance of trade, but makes the showing even more satisfactory than was stated a few days ago.

The statement showed the balance of trade in favor of the United States on merchandise for the eight months ended February 28 to be $218,000,000, as compared with $29,000,000 for the same period of last year. The movements of specie are given separately, and, taking the specie into account, the balance of trade is still more largely in favor of the United States.

For the eight months just mentioned the imports of gold exceeded the exports by $53,000,000, the exports of silver exceeded the imports for the same period $25,000,000. The difference between these amounts—$28,000,000—should be added to the difference on merchandise, $218,000,000, making the actual balance of trade in favor of the United States on merchandise and specie for eight months $246,000,000.

This change in the trade situation is due to two causes—the large increase in cotton exports and decrease in imported merchandise. In September of last year the value of merchandise imported into the United States was the lowest in amount for very many years, only $46,000,000, and was immediately followed by very large exports, principally of cotton and breadstuffs, ranging from $72,000,000 in September to $93,000,000 in December.

IT is now believed that the deficit in revenues for the current fiscal year will fall considerably below Secretary Carlisle's estimate.

## THE MARKETS.

### Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

11 MILK AND CREAM.

Owing to moderate supplies the trade developed a fair amount of strength during the past week, and platform surplus sold readily. The average price received for the latter at the various milk-receiving stations was $1.47 per can of 40 quarts. Exchange price, 2¾c. per quart.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals | | | 1,496,084 |
| Condensed milk, gals | | | 12,860 |
| Cream, gals | | | 33,970 |

BUTTER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Creamery—Penn., extras | $ — | @$ | 22 |
| Western, extras | — | @ | 22 |
| Western, firsts | 19 | @ | 20½ |
| Western, thirds to seconds | 15 | @ | 18 |
| State—Extra | — | @ | 20 |
| Second to firsts | 16 | @ | 19 |
| Thirds to seconds | — | @ | — |
| Western Im. Creamery, extras | — | @ | — |
| Seconds to firsts | 12 | @ | 17 |
| Western Factory, fresh, extras | 14½ | @ | 15 |
| Seconds to firsts | 12 | @ | 14 |
| Thirds | — | @ | 10 |
| Summer make | — | @ | — |
| Rolls, fresh | — | @ | — |

CHEESE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| State—Full cream, white, fancy | — | @ | 11¾ |
| Full cream, good to prime | 10¾ | @ | 11½ |
| State Factory—Part skims, choice | — | @ | 10 |
| Part skims, com. to prime | 7 | @ | 9 |
| Full skims | 2 | @ | 3 |

EGGS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Southern—Fresh, gathered | — | @ | 14½ |
| Western—Fresh, best | — | @ | 16 |
| Limed | — | @ | — |

BEANS AND PEAS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice | 2 37½ | @ | 2 40 |
| Medium, 1893, choice | — | @ | 1 70 |
| Pea, 1893, choice | 1 67½ | @ | 1 70 |
| Red kidney, 1893, choice | 2 15 | @ | 2 25 |
| White Kidney, 1893, choice | 2 00 | @ | 2 10 |
| Black turtle soup, 1893 | 2 05 | @ | 2 10 |
| Lima, Cal., 1893 ℔ 60 lbs | 1 55 | @ | 1 60 |
| Green peas, bbls, ℔ bush | — | @ | 1 15 |

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples—Greening, ℔ bbl | 4 50 | @ | 5 00 |
| Baldwin, ℔ bbl | 5 00 | @ | 5 50 |
| Strawberries, Florida, ℔ qt | 25 | @ | 45 |
| Cranberries, Jersey, ℔ bbl | 7 00 | @ | 7 50 |
| Jersey, ℔ crate | 2 00 | @ | 2 50 |
| Oranges, Indian River, ℔ box | 1 25 | @ | 3 00 |

HOPS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| State—1893, choice, ℔ lb | 19 | @ | 19½ |
| 1893, common to good | 13 | @ | 16 |
| 1892, choice | — | @ | — |
| 1892, common to prime | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Old odds | 5 | @ | 8 |

HAY AND STRAW.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hay—Good to choice ℔ 100 lb | 85 | @ | 90 |
| Clover mixed | 60 | @ | 70 |
| Straw—Long rye | 50 | @ | 65 |
| Short rye | — | @ | 45 |

LIVE POULTRY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fowls, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 8½ |
| Chickens, ℔ lb | 8 | @ | 8½ |
| Roosters, old, ℔ lb | — | @ | 5 |
| Turkeys, ℔ lb | — | @ | — |
| Ducks—Local, ℔ pair | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Western, ℔ pair | 70 | @ | 90 |
| Geese, ℔ pair | 1 00 | @ | 1 50 |
| Pigeons, ℔ pair | 45 | @ | 50 |

DRESSED POULTRY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Turkeys, ℔ lb | 7 | @ | 10½ |
| Chickens, Phila, ℔ lb | 11 | @ | 15 |
| Jersey, ℔ lb | 16 | @ | 12 |
| Western, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 9½ |
| Fowls—St. and West, ℔ lb | 9 | @ | 9½ |
| Ducks, ℔ lb | 6 | @ | 11 |
| Geese—Western, ℔ lb | 5 | @ | 8 |
| Squabs, ℔ doz | 2 25 | @ | 3 50 |

VEGETABLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Potatoes—State, ℔ 180 lbs | 1 50 | @ | 1 87 |
| Jersey, ℔ bbl | 1 25 | @ | 1 62 |
| Maine, ℔ bbl | 1 75 | @ | 2 50 |
| Cabbage, Florida, ℔ crate | 1 00 | @ | 1 50 |
| Onions—White, ℔ bbl | 3 00 | @ | 5 00 |
| Red and yellow, ℔ bbl | 1 25 | @ | 1 75 |
| Squash, L. I., ℔ bbl | 2 00 | @ | 2 50 |
| Lettuce, Boston ℔ doz | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Turnips, Russia, ℔ bbl | 60 | @ | 75 |
| White, ℔ bbl | 40 | @ | 50 |
| Sweet potatoes, So. Jersey | 2 00 | @ | 2 50 |
| Vineland, ℔ bbl | 2 75 | @ | 3 50 |
| Egg-plant, Florida, ℔ bbl | 4 00 | @ | 8 00 |
| Spinach, Norfolk, ℔ bbl | 50 | @ | 1 00 |
| String beans, Fla., ℔ crate | 2 00 | @ | 4 50 |

GRAIN, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour—Winter Patents | 3 25 | @ | 3 50 |
| Spring Patents | — | @ | 4 00 |
| Wheat, No. 2 Red | — | @ | 61 |
| May | — | @ | 62½ |
| Corn—No. 2 | — | @ | 46 |
| Oats—No. 2 White | 38½ | @ | 39 |
| Track mixed | 35¾ | @ | 38 |
| Rye—State | — | @ | — |
| Barley—Ungraded Western | 60 | @ | 65 |
| Seeds—Clover, ℔ 100 | 8 50 | @ | 10 50 |
| Timothy, ℔ 100 | 4 35 | @ | 5 00 |
| Lard—City Steam | 6¼ | @ | 6¾ |

LIVE STOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beeves, city dressed | 5 | @ | 7½ |
| Milch Cows, com. to good | — | @ | — |
| Calves, City dressed | 6 | @ | 10½ |
| Country dressed | 5 | @ | 9½ |
| Sheep, ℔ 100 lbs | — | @ | 3 80 |
| Lambs, ℔ 100 lbs | 3 75 | @ | 4 65 |
| Hogs—Live, ℔ 100 lbs | 5 25 | @ | 5 65 |
| Dressed | 5 | @ | 8½ |

# THE TRIUMPH OF PEIXOTO

## SURRENDER OF THE INSURGENT VESSELS AT RIO.

**Da Gama Seeks Safety on a French Cruiser—Insurgent Soldiers Will Be Pardoned and Captured Officers Court Martialed—Mello Deserts His Followers.**

ADMIRAL CUSTODIO JOSE DE MELLO.

A despatch from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, says: Floriano Peixoto is triumphant. The insurgent vessels have surrendered without having answered with a single shot the cannonade from the Government's hilltop batteries. The report that Admiral De Gama had fled was confirmed. He has sought safety on the French cruiser Magon.

The American officers of the Government warships came ashore during the afternoon. They report that the crews of the vessels are well, and delighted that they won without a fight. Excepting the officers nobody aboard Peixoto's men-of-war seems to have been eager for battle.

In coming up the harbor the Government fleet saluted the United States flag and Rear Admiral Benham. The United States fleet will disperse soon. The men aboard the American war ships are in excellent health.

The end of insurgent power in the harbor has been welcomed with joy in the city. Exchange has improved twenty-five per cent. Business is as usual. Not a symptom of disorder has appeared in the city. The people are preparing to celebrate the collapse of the insurrection.

The Aquidaban and Republica, which constitute about all that is left of the insurgent cause, are reported to be in south Brazilian waters. Both are said to be disabled. Admiral Mello, it is reported, has just been seen in the streets of Montevideo. He has deserted his followers, as Admiral da Gama deserted his officers and men on the harbor fleet. The insurgent sailors will be pardoned; the officers will be court martialed.

The surrender of the rebels after the attack by the forts and shore batteries was complete and unconditional.

Da Gama has taken refuge on a French war ship. Many of the other officers escaped on other vessels in the harbor. The revolution is now confined to the Southern States.

The sudden surrender of Da Gama and his fleet to the Brazilian Government without a naval fight, which seemed imminent a few days before, is the source of great gratification to the officials of the Navy Department, who now expect the dissolution of our large fleet in Rio. The expense to our Navy Department during the revolution has been larger than is generally imagined.

The cablegrams alone have cost thousands of dollars, while coal, supplies, and stores have been enormously high. Every officer on the fleet is believed to have spent a large part of his salary for mess bills alone on account of the exorbitant prices charged for everything at Rio since the outbreak of the revolution. The department has felt the greatest concern for the health of the officers and crews, and but for the exercise of unusual care it is believed yellow fever would have appeared on all the ships. Some naval officers regret that the war was terminated without a naval fight, where the dynamite gun would have undoubtedly played an important part, and where our officers would have had a chance to witness their first modern sea battle.

# AGAINST THE LORDS.

**A Motion to Abolish Their Power of Veto Carried.**

In the British House of Commons Mr Henry Labouchere's amendment to the Queen's address to abolish the veto power of the House of Lords was passed by a vote of 147 to 145, in spite of the opposition of the Government.

Mr. Labouchere's proposal was an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech. After some discussion and considerable excitement the amendment was put to a vote and was passed.

When the figures were announced they caused an outburst of prolonged cheering which was renewed when the Deputy Speaker read the address in reply to the Queen's speech with Mr. Labouchere's amendment attached to it.

The division on the Labouchere amendment occurred earlier than was expected and many of the canvassers were absent at dinner. The majority was composed of seventy-three McCarthyites and Parnellites, the remainder being Radicals.

When the division paper was handed to Mr. Labouchere a tremendous cheer broke from the Irish and Radical benches and the members standing below the gangway. Mr. Tanner was excitedly cheering and waving his handkerchief, while the Government tellers looked pale, especially chief whip Ellis. All the Ministers looked downcast, while Mr. Balfour smiled ironically.

The division was moved purposely during the dining hour, when one-half of the members were absent. Mr. Labouchere was congratulated on his victory, and was chaffingly asked when he would undertake the formation of a Ministry. The majority of the Ministerialists do not disapprove Mr. Labouchere's victory, but they are perplexed over the Government's defeat In looking up precedents it has been found that the only way of getting rid of an amendment like Mr. Labouchere's is by having the House vote on the address as a whole.

All the Irish members supported Mr. Labouchere.

CHIEF ARTHUR is quoted in a St. Paul dispatch as having said that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers had for six years been paying $50 a month to twenty-five former Chicago, Burlington and Quncy engineers, who had been unable to get work elsewhere.

# LATER NEWS.

KENNETH F. SUTHERLAND, the convicted Gravesend (N. Y.) Justice, failed to appear in court for sentence; his bail bond was forfeited and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

W. STEINITZ, the chess champion, lost the first game of the match in New York City for the championship to Emanuel Lasker.

JOHN HART was hanged at Rockford, Ill., for the murder of his two sisters last September.

OREGON Populists nominated Nathaniel Pierce for Governor on the Omaha platform.

GOVERNOR WAITE, of Colorado, agreed to submit the Denver Police Board matter to the Supreme Court and to abide by the decision, thus ending the war. Citizens of Denver have held meetings to consider the advisability of having Governor Waite declared a lunatic.

THE Army bill appropriates a total of $23,577,284.

THE expenditures of the Governmont for the eight months and a half of the present fiscal year have exceeded the receipts $52,000,000.

THE President has signed the amended East River Bridge bill. The structure is to be erected at or near the middle of Blackwell's Island, New York City. The effect of the amendment is to reduce the height of the bridge above mean high water from 150 to 135 feet. This removes the last legal obstacle, and Mr. Corbin and his syndicate promise to begin work without delay.

NEWS has been received of the explosion of a boiler in a mine in the province of Ekatermohland, Russia, killing fifteen men and badly injuring many others.

THE most exclusive Tory club of England, the Carlton, which has limited its membership heretofore to Englishmen, has open its doors to William Waldorf Astor.

THE Russian treaty passed its third reading in the German Reichstag; there was a tilt between Chancellor von Caprivi and Count Herbert Bismarck in the course of the debate.

QUEEN VICTORIA has arrived at Florence, where she will make a sojourn of several weeks.

MARTHA J. FULLER, a typewriter, employed in the law office of William M. Mullen, New York City, was shot through the head a few days ago. She died in a few minutes without regaining consciousness. A young man, James T. Magee, managing clerk of the office, who was there at the time, was arrested. Whether the girl killed herself or was murdered was a matter of doubt.

EDWARD H. BENNETT and Charles P. Spencer, two students at East Greenwich (R. I.) Seminary, were drowned in Greenwich Bay while duck hunting.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was celebrated in cities of the Greater New York with parades, picnics, banquets, speeches and enthusiasm. The green flag waved on the City Hall, but in Brooklyn it was missing from the Municipal Building.

ISAAC PROUTY & Co., of Spencer, Mass., the biggest boot and shoe manufactures in the world, have failed. There was absolutely nothing to indicate that the firm was unsound financially.

THE French Line steamer, La Bretagne, from Havre, with passengers and a general cargo went ashore opposite the Patchogue (N. Y.) Life-Saving Station, about twenty miles east of Fire Island.

THE Federal troops have been withdrawn from Denver,

THE Union Depot, at Denver, Col., was destroyed by fire, the loss being $300,000.

A TORNADO swept a pathway through the little village of Trickham, Texas, destroying several houses, killing outright four of the five children of W. D. Watson, and fatally injuring him.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has asked Congress for $10,000 more to be used in enforcing the Chinese act. It is said that the Chinese allowed nearly the whole of January to pass without offering to register.

THE total internal revenue receipts for the past eight months were $95,351,811, a decrease of $12,468,730.

OXFORD easily defeated the Cambridge crew on the Thames, at London.

PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT LORENA, of the Brazilian insurgents' government, sent a note to all foreign Powers asking for recognition.

# FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

### The Senate.

56TH DAY.—Mr. Blanchard took his seat as successor of Mr. White, of Louisiana.——The motion to investigate reports of stock-jobbing in connection with the Tariff bill was tabled.——The Bland bill was debated by Messrs. Allison, Vilas and Walcott.

57TH DAY.—The Bland seigniorage bill was discussed during the entire session.

58TH DAY.—Mr. Allison's motion to reconsider the third reading of the Bland bill was defeated by a vote of 28 yeas to 45 nays; also Mr. Manderson's motion to recommit for amendment.

59TH DAY.—The Bland seigniorage bill was passed, 44 to 31.

### The House.

73D DAY.—Only District of Columbia matters were considered.——Mr. Walker made charges against the trolley trust and said "the trail of the monster, the General Electric, can be traced in this House."

74TH DAY.—The House in committee appropriated $90,000 for the improvement of the New York Postoffice.——A resolution asking Secretary Herbert for information regarding the armor-plate scandal was adopted.

75TH DAY.—The day was devoted to discussion of the Sundry Civil bill.

76TH DAY.—Further consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was held.

77TH DAY.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was further discussed.

78TH DAY.—The House spent the day upon the Sunday Civil bill.

# DENVER IN A TURMOIL.

## FEDERAL TROOPS CALLED OUT TO PRESERVE PEACE.

**A Bloody Conflict Between State and City Forces Only Prevented by General McCook With 600 Regulars From Fort Logan—The Governor's Effort to Remove Officials.**

The political fight waged by Governor Waite, of Colorado, culminated at Denver in most exciting scenes, and mob violence was imminent many times during the day, but at 6 o'clock p. m. the intelligence that the Governor had called upon General McCook, of the Unites States Army, to preserve the peace settled all fears of a contest between the militia and the police.

"Soap" Smith's crowd of "sports" had been sworn in as deputies, and they were placed at the City Hall to await orders. From 2 o'clock until long after dark a dense mass of humanity was packed in front of the City Hall, and upon the streets adjacent. On Fourteenth street the First Regiment of the Colorado National Guards stood flanking the Chaffee Light Artillery, consisting of four Gatling guns, with caissons filled with solid shot, grape and cannister, and Gatling ammunition.

Their position commanded the entire front of the hall, and at one time the militia was under motion to attack the hall when the arrival of Secretary Lorenz with a message from the Governor stayed the attack. This was for a half hour's delay to permit another conference looking toward a peaceful settlement.

From that time until the United States troops were called out the most intense anxiety prevailed. All sorts of rumors floated about. The Sheriff issued an order to arrest the militia and take their arms away. A friend of the deposed members of the Fire and Police Board went out of the City Hall to apply for a warrant to arrest the Governor.

The Governor declared he would order the militia to fire upon the City Hall, regardless of the crowds of spectators and the Police Board within as solidly maintained their position to resist attack. The police stood with guns in hand, ready to charge, if necessary, and Chief of Police Stone said he would die before he would surrender. Meanwhile business was practically suspended and the crowds gathered on every corner and upon the tops of adjacent buildings.

Soon after 6 o'clock p. m. Chief of Police Stone received a telephone message from General McCook, stating that he had ordered troops from Fort Logan to protect the Chief and aid him in preserving order. Soon afterward T. M. Patterson asked on behalf of the Governor for a committee of arbitration, but the City Hall people declined the offer, saying that they made a similar offer early in the day, and it had been refused. Then the Attorney-General, for the Governor, made a similar request, and it was also declined.

As early as 9 o'clock in the morning the curious spectators began to assemble around the City Hall Building, and by 11 o'clock Larimer and Fourteenth streets for a block in each direction were packed. At 10 o'clock two wagon-loads of breech-loading shotguns and ammunition were unloaded at Police Headquarters in the City Hall. The department was now equipped with a shotgun and two forty-five-calibre Colt's revolvers for each man, in addition to the regulation club. A quantity of dynamite cartridges was also stored in the police vaults in readiness for an emergency.

By noon the crowd around the Armory was nearly or quite as great as that assembled at the City Hall. Adjutant General Tarsney was in command, assisted by Brigadier-General Brooks, who at 3.15 p. m., accompanied by four aides-de-camp, rode up to the City Hall and stated that the Governor's orders must be obeyed. Governor Waite remained in his private rooms at the Douglass all day and admitted no one but his closest friends, until a committee of citizens from the Chamber of Commerce called upon him late in the day. The result was a failure to get him to consent to anything.

"I shall order the militia to fire," he reiterated. "The people may assassinate me if they will, but I propose to have my way."

This was the situation when General McCook asserted his position and prepared to preserve the peace.

The trouble dates back some weeks. Some years ago the citizens of Denver obtained a new charter taking the Police, Fire and Public Works Departments out of the hands of the municipality and putting them in the hands of boards officered by appointments made by the Governor. Governor Waite has tried to fill all of them with Populist followers. The Board of Fire and Police has been changed repeatedly.

Two resisted but the Governor won his cases before the Supreme Court, which declared he could remove for cause. When he demanded recently the removal of members Martin and Orr they refused to go until the courts should so decide, and obtained a temporary injunction to restrain the Governor, the Mayor and the four members from taking possession of the office of the Police and Fire Board by force.

This was objected to, but Judge Graham declined to remove the injunction. Then, after several days' deliberation, the Governor decided to ignore the injunction and so issued his order to the militia.

During the excitement around the City Hall a man named Hyles fell from his perch on a storm door entrance to the hall, striking head first upon the pavement, fracturing his skull.

The United States troops, 600 strong, arrived at the Union Depot at 8.15 o'clock by a special train from Fort Logan. The militia were sent back to the Armory at 9 p. m. and at 9.30 General McCook ordered the troops to bivouac at the depot until morning. The monster crowds then slowly dispersed and the police returned to their regular beats.

# TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION.

**Board of Health Issues Practical Information About Tuberculosis.**

The New York State Board of Health has issued a circular detailing its measures to prevent tuberculosis. Local health officers are required to register the name and address of sufferers, and physicians are requested to furnish such information. Inspectors must visit and disinfect premises vacated by consumptives.

For the information of consumptives it is stated in the circular that consumption is a disease that may be taken from others, and is not usually fatal. It is recommended that the sufferer sleep alone, that his clothing be washed separately, and that the expectorated matter which contains the germs of disease be at once destroyed. With these precautions, the circular says it is not dangerous to live with a consnmptive.

# LYNCHED HIM.

**A Colored Murderer Hanged by a Pennsylvania Mob.**

Richard Puryea, the murderer of Christian Ehlers, escaped from the County Prison in Stroudsburg, Penn.

He sneaked behind Sheriff Kresge while that official was looking after some details of the prisoners' breakfast, and, jumping through the corridor, quickly bolted it, securing the Sheriff a prisoner.

The colored man then walked safely through the outer corridor. The Sheriff's wife recognized him as he went by, and realing there had been some trouble, in which the colored man had perhaps worsted her husband, she rushed into the hall.

She heard the Sheriff call, and hurrying to the door released him, but the murderer had got a good start and was out of sight.

Down Main street Puryea fled, pursued by upward of a dozen men, who had joined Janitor Van Guder. As the colored man neared Palmer's slaughter house, Benjamin Burns, another colored man, saw the condition of things and rushed at once through the millrace to the island belonging to Palmer, seeing that Puryea was heading that way.

Burns ran across the island, reaching the Pocomo Creek Junction almost at the same moment as the murderer. Here Puryea wavered for a moment and then plunged into the stream and swam across it. He was almost exhausted, but reached the opposite side safely and hid in some bushes.

Here Burns captured him after some difficulty, and the capturer, being a large and powerful man, compelled Puryea to wade back through the creek to the island.

The crowd of pursuers had now reached the island, almost exhausted from their run of over a mile. Some one cried out·

"Lynch the colored man!" and while a wordy warfare was on between Constable Myers, who demanded the prisoner, and the crowd, a rope was secured from the slaughter house, and before the constable could realize events it was around Puryea's neck.

He was hoisted up against a white oak tree, the rope thrown over a limb about a dozen feet from the ground, and a score of hands gave willing tug to the line, and the wretch was quickly jerked off his feet, clutching at the tightening rope, but unavailingly.

The rope was made taut to another tree and the murderer left hanging dead.

The crowds which visited the scene of the lynching carried away bits of the tree as keepsakes. The limb on which the colored man swung was sawed up into bits. Ben Burns was the hero of the town.

He took up a collection after the hanging, and got $15. He said he then got the rope and peddled bits of that up and down the street all day at twenty-five cents a bit. He had very little left toward nightfall.

The crime for which Puryea was awaiting trial was particularly atrocious. He visited Storekeeper Ehlers, and after chatting with him and his wife and stepson for some time suddenly drew a revolver and began firing at those in the store. Ehlers was killed and Mrs. Ehlers was supposed to be at the point of death for some time. The colored man was positively identified by the stepson. He made a confession a few days ago.

The character of the crime made Puryea's conviction certain and popular feeling was much excited against him. One cause of this indignation was the sense of insecurity which had long prevailed because of a gang of Southern colored men who have been employed on a new railroad—the Wilkesbarre & Eastern. Deeds of violence have been common and many robberies have been committed.

Stroudsburg is only four miles from the Delaware Water Gap, and is one of the most picturesque spots in the Delaware River valley. It is only about thirty-five miles in a straight line from Port Jervis, in the same valley, where about two years ago a colored man was lynched by the citizens of that place.

# THE LABOR WORLD.

UNION labels are counterfeited.

BOOKBINDERS have forty unions.

IN France unionism is spreading.

STRIKE riots have reached Mexico.

ITALY has 3,000,000 female farmhands.

LONDON has a domestic servants' union.

AUSTRIAN stonecutters work eight hours.

SAN FRANCISCO has Chinese labor unions.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.) unions have a Labor Lyceum.

BROTHERHOOD trainmen own a printing plant.

THE number of railroad employes in France is 232,000.

THE average cut in wages in Michigan is 9½ per cent.

THERE are 12,000 persons in the employ of London theatres.

BUFFALO (N. Y.) unions will abolish the walking delegate.

A HOME for invalid servants is to be built near Berwyn, Penn.

THE New York Board of Walking Delegates has thirty-eight members.

A DAUGHTER of the late "Pig Iron" Kelly is a factory inspector in Illinois.

BALTIMORE K. of L. will hold monthly literary and musical entertainments.

A MASSACHUSETTS union wants Congress to make Labor Day a national holiday.

THE liquor business employs 200,000 men directly or indirectly in New York State.

BOOT and shoe workers will adopt one union label for use throughout the country.

THE Governor of Utah has recommended the erection of a Capitol wing to give work to the idle.

GOVERNMENT railroad conductors in Germany average $200 a year, and work from thirteen to twenty hours a day.

STEEL works covering 800 acres of land and employing 3000 men will be removed from Johnstown, Penn., to Cleveland, Ohio.

AT Indianapolis, Ind., a jury awarded $5000 damages to a man who was injured through the negligence of another employe.

THE temporary order that no freight except perishable freight be moved on the Erie Railroad on Sundays, gives 8000 men a rest-day.

THE idea of placing saleswomen instead of men in the boys' clothing department has been adopted by a firm with large stores in several cities.

THE Court of Claims has allowed the claims of fifty-four New York letter carriers for time over eight hours a day. The claims ranged from $13 to $1003.

WITHIN two weeks every coke oven in the Connellsville (Penn.) region will be fired up, giving employment to 6000 men now idle. This will be more than have been in operation for three years.

AFTER General O. O. Howard retires from active service he will make his home at Burlington, Vt., where his son, Captain Guy Howard, United States Army, is now engaged in building Fort Ethan Allen, the new cavalry post.

# SABBATH SCHOOL.

**INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 25.**

**Lesson Text: "The Resurrection of Christ" (An Easter Lesson), Mark xvi., 1-8—Golden Text: I Cor. xv., 20—Commentary.**

When the Sabbath was past. "They would not break the Sabbath." The Sabbath was really only about to begin. There are no endings in God's blessings. There is an end to sin, to death, but not to blessings.—Parker.

Anoint Him. With spices. This is proof that they did not expect Him to rise again; and this fact adds new force to their testimony.—Jacobus.

Very early in the morning. John says, while it was yet dark; Matthew, as it began to dawn. Yes, that is just what it did. That is the very poetry of the occasion—the word written with apparent accident is the very expression of heaven's truth. "It began to dawn." When Christ comes, the light comes. There is a joyousness, an activity, a hopefulness, an energy about the early morning.—Parker.

The first day of the week. The day has kept its place ever since, always the first. "This is the day the Lord hath made." Christianity has its primacy in persons—Christ; in graces—charity; in days—the Sabbath.

They came to the sepulchre. But not to Christ's. They who seek Christ in unbelief to-day are simply visiting empty tombs. Do not be disturbed nor wonder if in trumpet tones they declare: "He is not here."

And they said among themselves. How many of our anxieties are needless, groundless and absurd. "The worst difficulties are those which never happen."

The stone was rolled away. The stone was turned to new uses, for an angel sat upon it.—Parker. The seal, the watch, the guard—and yet the open tomb. Who can stay His hand?

Entering—they saw a young man. There was the vision and the voice. The vision was a vision of youth. Young—life, power, promise, eagerness, belong to youth.

The voice was sympathetic—"Fear not ye." Heart-rending, "I know that ye seek Jesus." Explanatory—"He is not here; He is risen."

Comforting—"Come, see the place where the Lord lay."

Inspiring—"Go ye—tell."—Parker.

The empty tomb brought confusion, terror, fearful forebodings to the enemies of Christ; but hope, comfort, confidence, to His friends.

Tell his disciples and Peter. Christ's first appearance was to Mary Magdalene. John xx., 18, out of whom He had cast seven devils; so His special message is to Peter, who had denied Him.—Abbott.

Tell Peter—although he has sinned so grievously. Tell Peter—for he has wept. God's anger against His children ceases with the commencement of their penitence.

Tell Peter—for he has suffered.

Tell Peter—for he is dear to Christ. Sin can grieve Christ, cause Him to withdraw, wound and disfigure us, but it cannot alter His love.

Tell Peter—for he is your brother. They had sinned, Have not we denied our Lord?—Stems and Twigs.

The result of it all on the women—fear, haste, energy. They were afraid, they ran, they trembled and were amazed. From Matthew we learn that as they "met Jesus in the way." All who go upon gracious errands meet Him in the way.

He is risen. "Through woman death was first introduced into the world; to woman the first announcement was made of the resurrection."

Proofs of Christ's resurrection. I have been used for many years to study the history of other times, and to examine and weigh the evidences of those who have written about them; and I know of no one fact in the history of mankind which is proved by better and fuller evidence of every sort, to the mind of a fair inquirer, than that Christ died and rose again from the dead—Dr. Arnold. Moreover, it was precisely the same body which was buried that rose again, or all the proofs fail.

I. Proved by the friends of Christ. 1. The apostles had the most powerful faith in the fact. They were unanimous in their declaration of it a few days after on the very spot on which it occurred, and that to men who were prepared to do anything to conceal the fact. 2. This faith came in direct opposition to their previous beliefs and worldly interests. They had no expectation and no hope of such resurrection. 3. They had every opportunity for thoroughly satisfying themselves on the point. 4. By their declaration of the fact they induced thousands of the very enemies of Christ to believe in it, and that close to the time and near the very spot on which it occurred. The early Church universally believed in it; and it is incredible that a myth, a false story, should have so grown up without substantial foundation—From Thomas's Genius of the Gospel. 5. They attested this fact not only by their lives, but by their death. 6. Only the fact of the resurrection can account for the marvelous change in the spirit and character of the apostles. The resurrection completely transformed them; inspired them with a new conception of Christ's kingdom as for all people, with a new courage to suffer for the sake of their risen Lord and His kingdom, and with a new purpose to preach Christ and Him crucified everywhere as a spiritual redemption for sin, Acts ii., 39; v., 41; x., 43. Neither fraud nor fiction is competent to account for the moral contrast.

II. Proved by the enemies of Christ. 1. It was impossible for these enemies to deny that Christ had by some means left the grave. 2. It was impossible for them to give any other explanation than that which they now invented—that His disciples stole the body. 3. It was impossible for this, the only explanation they could give, to be credited; for (a) the disciples could not have stolen Him if they would; (b) it was in the last degree improbable that all the Roman watch were asleep; (c) nor would the Jewish council have voted money merely to have reported a truth; (d) if the soldiers slept, they could not have known that the disciples stole the body: their story contradicted itself.—Genius of the Gospel.


**Greatest of Bargain Counters.**

The highest offering that is made for the Manufacturers' Building at Jackson Park, Chicago, a structure that covers more ground than any other in the world, is but $10,000, while for the famous Colonnade but $45 is tendered. The highest bid of all the buildings is but $15.000. These structures represent expenditures of many millions. The World's Fair Commission, which is disposing of these edifices, has a bargain counter that never had a rival.


**A Curious Trip.**

A New Yorker is on his way to Alaska for a curious object. He intends to start from Juneau on the 1st of June on a wager to travel to New York City overland in 200 days on a vehicle drawn by two dogs. If successful he says he will receive $10,000. He will travel across Athabasca, Alberta and Assinibola to North Dakota, thence via Fargo, St. Paul, Minn., and Chicago.

## CENTRAL PA. M. E. CONFERENCE.

*Continued from first page.*

SATURDAY SESSION.

The opening services of Saturday's session of the Central Pennsylvania conference were conducted by Rev. J. Z. Lloyd, of Waynesboro, who read the Scriptures as contained in Revelations, second chapter, and led the conference in prayer.

Rev. T. S. Wilcox read the minutes which were found to be correct and were adopted.

The ministers who have been on probation for one year were passed upon and the following were continued on trial: Revs. J. H. Morgan, W. W. Cable, George F. Boggs, Edwin A. Pyles, Elliott S. Latshaw, William H. Miller.

Candidates for the order of local deacons were called and having passed the required examination, the following were elected: Rev. Franklin E. Hartman, of Madison, New Jersey, Oliver H. Albertson, of Harveyville, Samuel W. Purvis, of Carlisle, Joseph Clemmens, of Carlisle, Boyd R. Johnston, Lewisburg, Edwin A. Pyles, of Jerseytown.

The relation of Rev. A. W. Gibson was changed from supernumerary to superanuated.

The following visiting brethren were severally introduced to the conference: Rev. Dr. Upham, of Drew Theological Seminary, W. A. Spencer, of the Church Extension Society.

The following paper was adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, In the providence of God, our dear brother, Rev. W. W. Evans, has been since our convening deeply afflicted in the death of his father-in-law, one of the most devoted and active laymen within the bounds of our conference, and in the present serious illness of his daughter;

*Resolved*, That we hereby extend to him an expression of our deepest sympathy in his bereavement and affliction and assure him that he and his family shall have a place in our petitions at the throne of grace with the more devout hope that the loved one at home may speedily recover.

The committee appointed to try the charges against Revs. J. F. Kerlin and M. Runnyan presented the following reports:

In the case of Rev. J. F. Kerlin two specifications were sustained, which did not sustain the charge of immorality, but a minor ofience of imprudent conduct, and the suspension he has already suffered is deemed a sufficient punishment for the offence.

In the case of Rev. M. J. Runnyan the committee reported no ground for action.

At this point the order of the day was taken up and a spirited discussion took place over the proposition handed down from the general conference for the action of the annual conferences. The proposition, boiled down to its essence, is simply and only the equalization of ministeiral and lay delegates in the general conference.

Dr. Gray, of Williamsport, spoke against the proposition, assigning two or three reasons for his opposition. Rev. F. B. Riddle switched off his old track and advocated the measure. Rev. J. Z. Lloyd spoke against it. Brother Lloyd's native wit called forth round after round of applause. Dr. Evans, of the Harrisburg district, registered his opinion in a clear speech in favor of the proposition. After some further discussion the vote was taken, resulting in the adoption of the proposition by a count vote of 97 to 90.

The next proposition was that of the change of ratio of ministerial representation. The ratio now is that of one ministerial delegate from each annual conference for every forty-five members. The change proposes a reduction of just one-half by making the limit one for every ninety. The result of this ballot was 99 for and 100 against.

The next vote was taken on the change of time for the meeting of the general conference from the first day of May to the first Wednesday of May every fourth year. This vote resulted in 166 yeas and 2 nays.

A reconsideration of the vote on equal ministerial and lay representation was ordered. A second ballot resulted in 94 for and 101 against. Rev. Dr. Spencer, of the Church Extension Society, was introduced and addressed the conference.

Rev. James Morrow, the secretary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, also spoke briefly in the interests of the work he represents. He made an earnest plea for the putting of the Bible again in the Sunday schools as the text book to be studied. Let every member of the Sunday schools and Epworth League be the owner of a copy of the Holy Bible.

Rev. George W. McLaughlin, D. D., corresponding secretary of the Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend society, spoke of the relation of the seamen to the church. If a good man he may help to spread the gospel in heathen lands. On the other hand, if he be a bad man he may obstruct missionary enterprise. Great Britain loves her sailors. It was the sailor that made Great Britain. The sailor is an explorer and opens up new worlds. Notwithstanding all this, the sailor has been greatly neglected. This society is interested in providing homes where these neglected men may find comfort and pleasure. It has in this way cared for 40,000 seamen.

Rev. Dr. Freeman, of the Sunday School Union and Tract society, called attention to several facts concerncerning the Sunday schools of our church.

Dr. Upham, of Drew seminary, of Madison, N. J., represented what he was pleased to call the "best theological seminary in Methodism.

Conference adjourned in regular form.

At 2 o'clock the anniversary in behalf of the Sunday School Union and Tract society was held, presided over by Rev. Alexander Lamberson. Addresses were delivered by Revs. James Morrow and J. M. Freeman.

At the same hour the Mutual Beneficial association held a business meeting in the chapel with Rev. Richard Hinkle in the chair. Several new members were added to this useful organizatinn.

At 4 o'clock Rev. J. O. Peck delivered a very earnest and lucid address upon the subject of "Revivals." He asked first of all, what is a revival? He defined a genuine revival as a work of the Holy Spirit. There cannot be any revival in the true sense of that word looked for to come from any other source. The human agency must operate under the guidance of this agency. The preacher must first have this influence and then under the power thus given will be able to communicate the power to the membership. The membership must be stirred to more earnest prayer. In secret prayer is to be found the dynamite of the revival. The revival is a life-boat sent to rescue the poor backslider, who is being pounded to death by the waves of doubt upon the rocks of sin. It is in the revival the sinner has hope of being saved. Millions who would be dead in trespass and sins now are happy by being saved through this gracious agency. Four-fifths of all the regenerated people in the world owe their new life to special seasons of revival.

The evening anniversary was held at Grace Methodist Episcopal, presided over by Rev. J. B. Polsgrove and a very earnest address was delivered by Rev. W. A. Spencer, D. D., upon the work and needs of the Church Extension society.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

All the Methodist pulpits of Harrisburg and many of the other pulpits were filled by visiting clergymen who are in attendance upon the sessions of our conference.

At the Fifth Street church, the seat of the conference, the services began with the lovefeast at 9 o'clock conducted by Rev. Robert McWilliams the founder of this church.

At 10 o'clock Bishop Hurst preached a scholarly sermon and ordained the following ministers as deacons, using the impressive ritual of the church: Revs. H. K. Ash, Frank W. Curry, Charles H. Campbell, Morris E. Swartz, Charles McBarnitz, Oliver Albertson, Franklin E. Hartman, Samuel W. Purvis, Joseph Clemens, Boyd R. Johnston, Edwin A. Pyles.

At 3 o'clock, after an eloquent gospel sermon by Rev. W. A. Spencer in the Ridge Avenue church, the bishop, assisted by a number of the elders, ordained to the office of elder the following members of the conference who have completed the four years' course of study: Revs. J. W. Glover, Henry Treverton, Elmer E. Eslinger, Jacob H. Dieble, William H. Sheaffer, Frank W Leidy, Alfred L. Miller and George L. Comp.

The meeting Sunday evening in the Fifth Street Methodist church was in the interests of foreign missions. Dr. J. O. Peck, of New York, one of the corresponding secretaries and Dr. Dimmick, of Grace church, this city, delivered addresses to a congregation, filling every part of the church.

Rev. M. H. Croswaite read the following statistics as the contributions during the year: Altoona district, $9,691, decrease $55; Danville district, $8,906, decrease $296; Harrisburg district, $8,844, decrease $729; Juniata district, $5,028, decrease, $433; Williamsport district, $9,363, increase $598. Total, $41,832, decrease $914.

MONDAY SESSIONS.

Rev. B. C. Connor conducted the opening services. The board of stewards presented their report, from which the following figures are taken: Received from the several districts as follows: Altoona $1,646, Danville $1,711, Harrisburg $1,676, Juniata $1,100, Williamsport $1,678, Chartered Fund, $25, Book Concern $1,669, Mrs. M. C. Jackson $250. Total $9,755. A resolution was adopted thanking Mrs. C. W. Jackson for her generous gift of $250 for the support of the conference claimants.

The question of where shall the next conference be held was taken up. Invitations were received from Bloomsburg, Shamokin and Tyrone. After representations concerning the several points Tyrone was selected.

The standing committees were severally called and reports were submitted. The committee of the Bible society recommended that the Bible be used in the public schools as a text book; also that Bible societies for the distribution of the King James version of the Scriptures.

The committee on Sunday schools recognize the importance of the proper training of the children of the church and recommended the appointment of teachers well qualified to instruct them.

The committee on the Preachers' Aid society also submitted a report which was adopted.

Bishop Hurst introduced Gov. Pattison who made a felicitous speech.

Bishop Hurst took a few minutes to represent the American university at Washington, D. C.

The conference went into executive session for the reception of members on probation. The following young men were introduced to the conference and admitted on probation: Rev. Curtin G. Roop of Tyrone, Rev. Daniel D. Kauffman of Concord, Rev. Joseph Clemens of Carlisle, Rev. F. E. Hartman of Madison, N. J., Rev. W. E. Vandermark of Milnesville, Rev. W. W. Hartman, of Madison, N. J., Rev. John C. Bickel of Harveyville, Rev. F. E. Buyers Madison, N. J.

Conference adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock for the memorial services.

Conference reassembled at 2 o'clock with Dr. E. J. Gray in the chair. Rev. J. A. DeMoyer, of Shickshinney, conducted the devotional exercises.

The order of business was the report of the committee on memoirs.

The first memoir presented was that in the case of Rev. John Donahue, read by Rev. Richard Hinkle. The second paper was concerning the life and work of Rev. J. W. Ely, who died at Warriorsmark, Aug. 16, 1893. A third memoir by Rev. J. H. Black, was an account of the life and character of Rev. J. H. Slicer Clark. The next memoir was read by Rev. J. B. Stein in honor of the memory of Rev. Luther F. Smith, who died at Hollidaysburg, January 4, 1894. Two of the wives of ministers have died during the year, Mrs. Rev. William Shriber and Mrs. Rev. James Curns. Appropriate memoirs were read by Rev. A. R. Lambert and Rev. Richard Hinkle respectively.

By a vote of the conference the report of the committee on memoirs was adopted.

Reports were received and adopted from the committees on Tracts, Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society.

The committee on the observance of the Sabbath presented a report urging the churches throughout the conference to observe the week of prayer for the observance of the Lord's Day, beginning April 1.

Reports were received and adopted from the committee on church extension, board of education, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the committee on education.

After some further business of a miscellaneous character the afternoon session adjourned with the doxology and the benediction.

At 7.30 o'clock the anniversary in the interests of the Educational Society was held and a very excellent address delivered by Rev. C. H. Payne, D. D., the secretary of the board of education.

At 2.15 P. M., in the chapel a well attended and enthusiastic meeting was held, distinguished as the first anniversary of the deaconess movement in our conference. R. H. Gilbert, president of the conference board, occupied the chair and conducted brief devotional services. After brief remarks he presented Miss Coban, of Philadelphia, who in a lengthy and interesting address discussed the work of the deaconess movement in house to house visitation, care of sick, fresh air excursions, etc. Miss Boswell, the pioneer deaconess of the movement in Philadelphia, then gave an excellent resume of the same work, having special reference to the emigrant aspect of the work.

[For list of appointments see local page.]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